

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

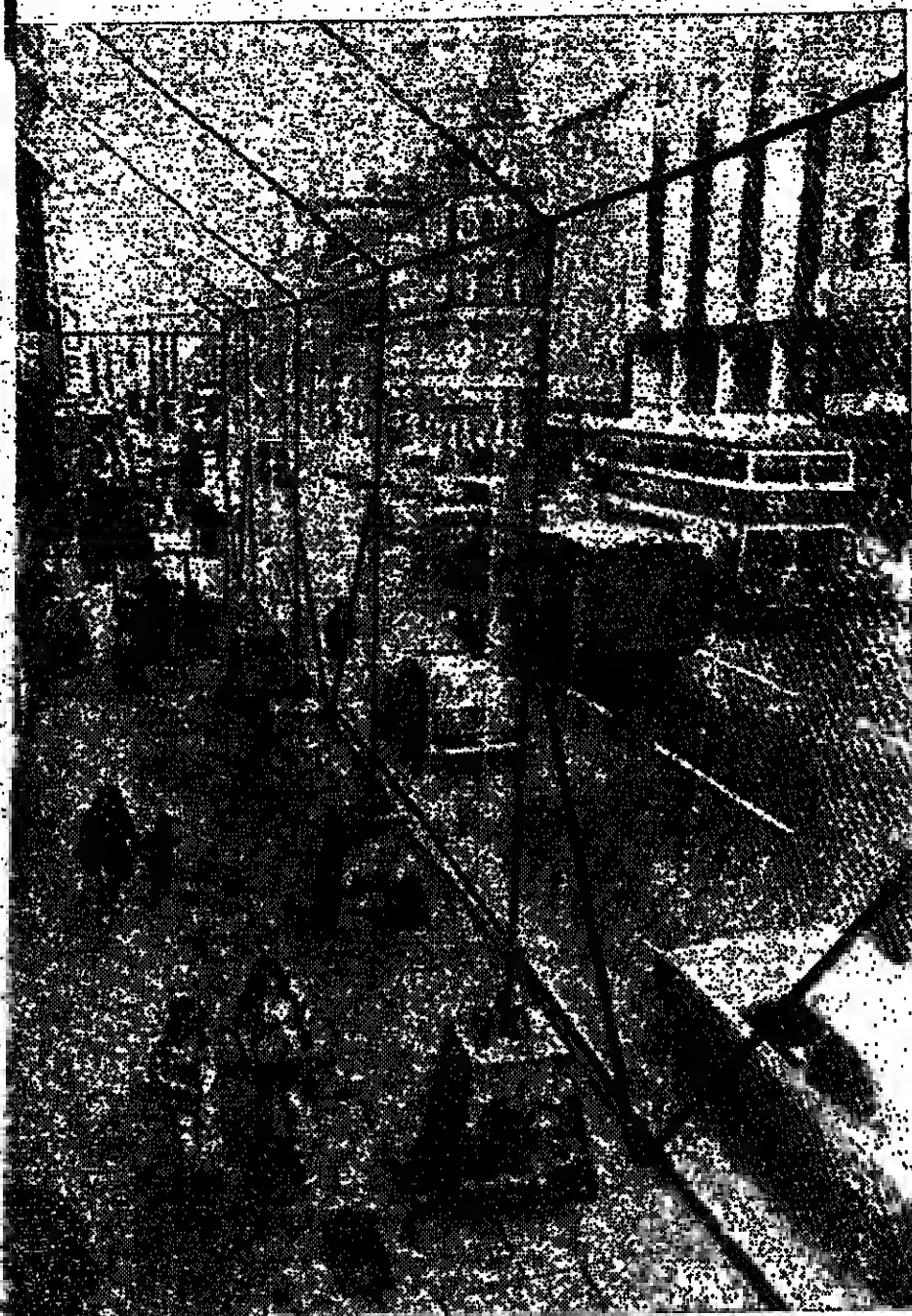
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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 5-6, 1972

Established 1887

FORECAST — PARIS:
(23-14). Tomorrow similar.
(23-15). LONDON:
(23-12). Tomorrow similar.
(23-13). LONDON:
(23-12). Tomorrow similar.
Temp. 72-82 (23-17). Yes.
(23-18).
WEATHER — PAGE 2

Austria	.....	8 S.	Lebanon	.....	70 P.
Belgium	.....	12 B.F.	Luxembourg	.....	10 L.F.
Denmark	.....	2 O.Kr.	Morocco	.....	1.50 M.
Eire (incl. tax)	.....	9 P.	Netherlands	.....	1 Fl.
France	.....	1.50 Fr.	Norway	.....	2 N.Kr.
Germany	.....	1 D.M.	Portugal	.....	8 Esc.
Greece	.....	10 Dr.	Spain	.....	16 P.
Great Britain	.....	8 S.	Sweden	.....	1.75 S.Kr.
India	.....	Rs. 2.00	Switzerland	.....	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	.....	25 Rials	Turkey	.....	1.75 L.
Italy	.....	100 Lire	U.S. Military	.....	20.20
Japan	.....	151.23	Yugoslavia	.....	6 D.



Barrier in Belfast street built by British Army to ward off bombs being in cars. Shops inside fence claim that it is badly hurting business, noting through pedestrian gates at each end must undergo a thorough search.

Hopes Rise For End of U.K. Strike

New Peace Bid Is Due Tuesday

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP).—Britain's national dock strike today entered its second week, but with high hopes for a settlement soon.

A committee made up of port employers and union leaders was expected to approve by Tuesday a new package on job security and severance pay for dockers.

The package was considered likely to go a long way toward satisfying the demands of the nation's 42,000 dockers and allow them to end within a week the port shutdown.

The package was expected—its details were not known—to include assurances that about 200 jobs at inland container depots will go to dockers rather than to lower-paid truck drivers. In addition, the package was thought likely to include guarantees that more longshoremen will be employed in ports, whether they have work or not.

London's financial community was clearly betting against a prolonged dock strike that would drag down the earnings of Britain's export-oriented companies. The London stock market moved up today to its highest level in nine weeks.

Meanwhile, the government delayed using the emergency powers it has invoked on a stand-by basis. The powers, designed to prevent a full-scale economic crisis, include the right to use troops to move essential supplies.

Cabinet's Review

Prime Minister Edward Heath called a cabinet meeting to review the supply situation before the weekend.

Government sources said there was still confidence in cabinet circles that the strike would be settled before the emergency powers were needed.

Hopes for an early solution rested on the special committee chaired jointly by Lord Aldington, who represents port employers, and Jack Jones, who heads the Transport and General Workers Union, the nation's largest.

The dockers, who belong to Mr. Jones's union, have demanded firmer assurances on jobs and pay because over the years they have seen modernizing techniques sharply reduce the labor force in the ports.

In London there are now 14,000 dockers, compared with 24,000 10 years ago.

Mr. Jones said earlier this week that there was no point in calling a conference of dockers' delegates to vote on ending the strike until the committee had something tangible to offer the longshoremen.

Appeal for Cyprus

The Cyprus trade center in London today made an urgent appeal to the striking longshoremen to unload five ships carrying grapes from the Mediterranean island.

It said the cargoes represent a year's work by Cypriot farmers. There was no immediate response from the strike leaders.

Two plane loads of tomatoes were flown to England from the Channel Island of Guernsey in a strike-breaking move called "Operation Redskin."

Guernsey's tomato growers, facing losses of nearly \$2.5 million, plan to fly in about 200 tons each day that the strike lasts. That still is only half the amount usually carried by ships.

French Union's Backing

PARIS, Aug. 4 (AP).—France's largest union, the Communist-dominated General Labor Confederation (CGT), restressed today, following the state of emergency declaration, its call for a ban on handling goods from or for Britain.

It sent an appeal to all port and dock workers, and also to all transport workers on the British run, to shun shipments to or from the United Kingdom.



Arthur Bremer (foreground) at Wallace rally in Kalamazoo, Mich., on May 5 this year. He had been questioned there by police for four hours as a "suspicious person."

His Father Weeps

Bremer Found Sane, Guilty, Gets a 63-Year Prison Term

From Wire Dispatches.

UPPER MARLBORO, Md., Aug. 4.—Arthur H. Bremer, 51, whose diary recounted a detailed assassination plot, was convicted today of shooting Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama.

Bremer was sentenced to 63 years in prison for the May 15 shooting of Gov. Wallace and three other persons.

The jury found that Bremer was fully sane and carried out a premeditated attack when he wounded Gov. Wallace and the others during a political rally in Laurel, Md., on the eve of the state's presidential primary.

The defendant had pleaded innocent on the basis of insanity. In Birmingham, Ala., a spokesman for the governor said Mr. Wallace, 52, who is paralyzed below the waist as a result of his wounding, would have no comment on the conviction.

The verdict was returned one hour and 25 minutes after the jury of six men and six women retired to consider prosecution evidence bolstering four charges of assault with intent to murder and five charges of violating Maryland's handgun-control law.

As the verdict was read, Bremer, a Milwaukee busboy, leaned back in his chair at the defense table. His only visible reaction was the half grin he had shown during the five-day trial.

The Father Weeps

Bremer's father, William, 58, blind in one eye as a result of a childhood accident, wept as reporters questioned him after the verdict.

He began crying when asked if he had informed Bremer's mother, Sylvia, of the verdict. "She might be dead," he said, and then broke down.

Shortly before, the father had said: "Justice in Maryland really rolls. Probably if he was black he would be free or some Communist agitator."

Asked if the verdict had surprised him, Mr. Bremer replied: "There could be only one decision: the boy was sick."

After the verdict and before the sentence, Bremer was asked if he had anything to say. He first recalled a prosecution statement (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S., Saigon Cite 250 Murders in Red Occupation

By Joseph B. Treaster

SAIGON, Aug. 4 (NYT).—Communist political officers have publicly executed hundreds of Saigon government officials and imprisoned thousands of others during their occupation of part of Binh Dinh Province in central South Vietnam, according to allied intelligence officials.

They say they have confirmed the deaths of about 250 persons through witnesses and have additional information that leads them to strongly believe that the total number of dead is near 500.

Escapes have pinpointed three large prison camps in the An Lao Valley of central South Vietnam, which are said to hold about 6,000 persons, the officials say.

Corroboration Given

Lengthy interviews with people who lived in northern Binh Dinh province during the nearly three months of unchallenged Communist occupation generally corroborated the findings of the intelligence officials.

The executions appear to be the biggest deliberate assault on individuals connected with the South Vietnamese government since the massacres in Hue during the 1968 Tet offensive. More than 2,600 people were killed then.

Some U.S. officials see the executions in Binh Dinh as the kind of "bloodbath" that President Nixon has predicted would occur if the Communists succeeded in taking over South Vietnam by force.

Other U.S. officials, however, feel that if the North Vietnamese were to gain control of South Vietnam through a gradual political settlement, they might very well adopt a conciliatory attitude in hopes of uniting the country.

Some Americans with considerable experience in studying North Vietnamese and Viet Cong affairs say they have been surprised by the particularly harsh tactics in Binh Dinh Province, which has a long history of party activity. They suggest that some of the killing may have been inspired by a desire for revenge toward former party members who, for one reason or another, have in

U.S. Deplors Mass Killings

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—The U.S. government today accused North Vietnam of atrocities and the mass murder of civilians during its current offensive in South Vietnam.

Discussing reports of executions and imprisonments in Binh Dinh Province, a department spokesman, John King, said: "What can one say but deplore inhuman acts of this nature by the Communists."

He added that the U.S. government had evidence of recent atrocities, mass murders and wanton destruction by the North Vietnamese in the South.

At the United Nations, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said that if the reports were correct, "We deeply deplore such a development and the loss of life it entails."

Mr. Waldheim's spokesman, Keith Beaman, added: "If the story is correct, the secretary-general certainly appeals to those concerned to stop it."

recent years worked with the Saigon government. Another possibility, they say, is that the killings represent some sort of interparty conflict.

While a few executions have been reported in the other areas captured by the North Vietnamese in their current offensive, there has been nothing on the magnitude of the events reported in Binh Dinh.

This is so, authoritative officials say, because the districts in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Meeting Sought by Dublin Irish-Irish Talks on Ulster Crisis

and Weintraub

AUG. 4 (NYT).—The minister, Patrick William Whitelaw, and administrator, Sir Dublin's delicate Ulster crisis.

Our meeting was significant because of urgency in London Belfast, about new essays to calm the Catholic minority.

st in the meeting too, because con-an British and Irish ally over Ulster, last such meetings and the question of 1 of Northern Ire-Protestant majority, Republic, where 95 the population is

g was requested by Monday's pre-dawn that smashed the Catholic districts in and an established vi in the areas. Al the reaction initially a growing mood of Londonderry and 1 fears of renewed holies angry claim- army moves centered districts and ignored as.

Issue Is Topic

issues discussed was of a plebiscite on order. Prime Minister th announced a Britain imposed plebiscite place periodically on opinion on whether nification with public.

Catholic politicians the shelving of the nee the Protestant could vote over- to maintain a later—Mr. Whitelaw erday in the House that the plebiscite lace, probably in the

conference—held in- ouse, where govern-

Reports Dip

ay Victims

S. Aug. 4 (AP).—The ar-crash injuries has 7 percent in Belgium -mile-an-hour speed cred last year on all ghways, a report by safety Research Fund ay.

are now calling for a 1 favor of car safety 6 percent of Bel- is wear them despite lory mounting in new safety group said.

Amin Says Britain Must Take Charge of Ugandan Asians

KAMPALA, Uganda, Aug. 4 (UPI).—President Idi Amin said tonight that he planned to ask Britain to assume responsibility for the estimated 40,000 British Asians in Uganda.

"I am going to ask Britain to take over responsibility for all Asians in Uganda who are holding British passports because they are sabotaging the economy of the country," he said.

Speaking at an army barracks in Tororo, Eastern Uganda, Gen. Amin said that there was "no room in Uganda" for British Asians, whom he claimed numbered 80,000. Diplomatic sources said that this figure applied to the entire Asian community, only one half of which is British.

Gen. Amin did not make it clear whether the British Asians would have to leave immediately or whether their departure could be phased over a period of time.

He accused Asians of "sabotaging corruption" and said that he wanted the economy to be in the hands of "Ugandan citizens, especially black Ugandans."

The armed forces, Gen. Amin added, must be prepared to arrest anyone who attempted to confuse the people or to carry out acts of economic sabotage.

At present, Uganda has a "working understanding" with Britain under which the rats at which British Asians leave the country is linked to the avail-



Idi Amin

bility of permits to enter into Britain.

There was no comment from the British High Commission here tonight. Diplomatic sources said that British officials had not had any advance warning of Gen. Amin's speech.

Fischer Wins, Said to Sew Up Series

By Harold C. Schonberg

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 4 (NYT).—Bobby Fischer won today's adjourned 10th game from Boris Spassky and pulled far ahead in the world championship chess match. The champion resigned on the 58th move, making the score 6 1/2 to 3 1/2 in favor of the challenger.

Fischer now needs only six more points to win the title. Spassky needs 8 1/2 to retain it. Nobody here any longer gives the champion much of a chance.

"There is very little hope for Spassky," Yugoslav grand master Svetozar Gligoric said after the game. "Spassky's chess is inferior to Fischer's. After the second game it has been a disaster for him."

Spassky won the first game, on July 11, on a blunder by Fischer, and won the second on a forfeit when Fischer failed to show up. But in the eight games after that he has been able to

● The 10th game, play by play. Page 2.

get only 1 1/2 points, all on draws.

"Fischer has been ahead in all departments," said one grand master today. "He has outplayed Spassky in the openings, has consistently made better moves, and has never been in clock trouble."

Fischer, nine minutes late, was first on the stage of Exhibition Hall today. Spassky followed about five minutes later, and the

McGovern Offer to Muskie Hinted

Senators Meet, Discuss Ticket

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie left today for his summer home in Maine amid indications that he had been offered the vice-presidential spot on the Democratic ticket headed by Sen. George McGovern.

Earlier today, Sen. McGovern's office said that he and Sen. Muskie met privately last night at the Muskie home to discuss "the fall campaign and the question of a new Democratic vice-presidential nominee."

Sources indicated that Sen. Muskie had received an offer and planned to ponder it during his previously scheduled weekend trip to Kennebunkport.

Sen. Muskie himself would not say whether he had been offered the vice-presidential nomination, nor whether he would accept it. He was the vice-presidential nominee in 1968 when Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey was the presidential nominee.

Asked if he planned to make any announcement this weekend about the nomination, Sen. Muskie said, "That may be a reasonable assumption."

Sen. McGovern, meanwhile, said he would announce no later than Monday his choice to re- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



A FRIEND IN NEED—Sen. George McGovern in Washington jokingly holds sign with name of a vice-presidential hopeful, Atticus is his dog, a Newfoundland retriever.

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SALT Questioned

Unit Seeks Statement on SALT Stance

By John W. Finney

Aug. 4 (NYT).—Some committee members, including Sen. George Aiken of Vermont, the ranking Republican, warned that unless the President renounces the Jackson proposal, the Senate might not approve the arms-control agreement. The interim agreement, signed in Moscow last May along with the anti-ballistic-missile treaty, approved yesterday by the Senate, imposes a five-year freeze on the number of offensive missiles while the United States and the Soviet Union seek to negotiate a treaty limiting offensive weapons.

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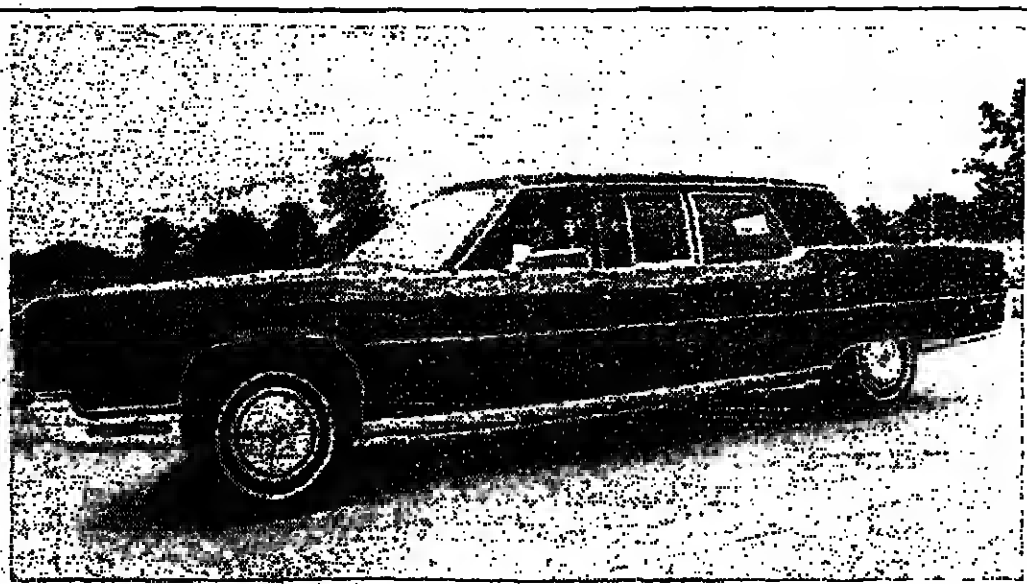
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Nixon's \$500,000 Car—Tough as a Tank

DEARBORN, Mich., Aug. 4

(AP).—President Nixon's new \$500,000 armor-plated limousine

(above) rolled out of a closed shop today to be trucked to Washington in a closed van

with a Secret Service escort.

"It's as strong as a tank. It is so strong that a bomb would only roll it over," the Detroit Free Press quoted a workman as saying.

The taxpayer is only picking up a fraction of the tab for the President's five-ton Lincoln, about a \$5,000-a-year lease fee. Because of the prestige involved, the manufacturer does not charge the full cost.

Ford Motor Co. has cloaked the hand-made, option-loaded, black Lincoln Continental in

secrecy. The Secret Service also is declining comment.

But the Free Press in today's edition gave these details:

The 365-horsepower engine has a cylinder rating of 480-cubic inches. The car weighs 10,000 pounds, compared to 5,300 pounds for the usual Continental.

Much of the extra weight comes from the quarter-inch of armor plate on the bottom, roof and doors.

The windows and metal-reinforced tires are bulletproof, and so is the Plexiglas bubble which can be hydraulically raised when the President wants to stand up and wave.

3 Years to Build

The limousine was three years in the making and never was

near an assembly line. It was

hand-crafted by 10 metal-model makers, two welders and a

stockman, who worked from special plans prepared by Ford and the Secret Service.

In 1968 Ford signed an eight-year contract to keep two presidential limousines available at all times and to build a new one every four years.

The car has handbars for Secret Service agents. Running boards fold out from the fenders.

"It has power everything," said a worker as well as air conditioning, two-way radio, telephone, stereo equipment for the front and rear and black leather upholstery.

There is also a lock on the gas cap.

U.S. Has Converted It to Cancer Research

Russians See Once-Secret Germ Lab

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (WP).

—Russian feet walked the corridors yesterday of what used to be the Army's super-secret germ warfare laboratory at Fort Detrick, Md., now being turned into a civilian-run cancer research facility.

It was the first public tour of the decontaminated Fort Detrick, as White House health adviser Dr. Roger O. Egeberg put it, and it was perhaps the most vivid illustration of the stated mutual desire of both Russia and the United States to ease cold war tensions.

The visit, part of a tour of America by the Soviet minister of health, Dr. Boris V. Petrovsky, under the Russian-U.S. health accord signed in Moscow last May by President Nixon, provided tangible evidence of the conversion of instruments of war to peaceful uses.

"As a physician and surgeon who took part in World War II against Nazi fascism," said Dr. Petrovsky, "I can only welcome such an undertaking."

"It would be, of course, very interesting to see all the laboratories working full steam and doing the work for the benefit of all humanity and for the benefit of human health," he continued.

Silent on Soviet Labs

In answer to a newsman's question as to whether the Soviets have converted germ warfare labs to peaceful uses, Dr. Petrovsky said he could only speak for the Ministry of Health, which has never had such facilities.

Fort Detrick, located 50 miles from Washington near Frederick, Md., was the Army's principal chemical and biological warfare research facility until President Nixon said in November, 1969, that the U.S. would no longer make such weapons.

The \$38 million laboratory facility was turned over to the National Cancer Institute last October and the work to renovate the lab for cancer research started in late June.

But there are still some signs of the laboratory's former super-secret status, including chain link fences topped with barbed wire around the buildings and signs such as "Absolutely No Entrance Without Proper Escort" on doors.

Dr. Petrovsky learned when he was told that one set of labs would be set aside for use by foreign scientists, including cancer specialists from Russia. This offer was first made by President Nixon when he toured the facility last October and repeated twice more Thursday by American health officials.

"We extend a very warm welcome for Soviet scientists to work with ours at this facility," said Dr. Frank J. Rauscher, President

Nixon's director to head the expanded war on cancer.

4 Heart Transplants Failed

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4 (UPI).

—Dr. Petrovsky, arriving here today for a four-day visit to California health facilities, said Soviet

jet surgeons performed four heart transplants, but all of the patients died. Dr. Petrovsky will visit Stanford Medical Center today and meet with Dr. Norman E. Shumway, a heart transplant pioneer, and other medical experts.

Radiation Levels in Humans

Have Declined, Study Shows

By David A. Andelman

UPTON, N.Y., Aug. 4 (NYT).

Radiation levels in humans have been steadily decreasing since the 1963 signing of the nuclear test ban treaty, according to a 12-year series of tests by scientists of the Brookhaven National Laboratory.

The researchers measured the radiation from cesium-137 present in 10 employees of the center once a month from 1960 to 1971 and in 900 employees on a less regular schedule over the same period. None of those who participated in the study, the scientists said, "had significant occupational contact with radioactivity."

Cesium-137 is a principal fallout product of nuclear explosions and enters the body through food, primarily meat, and drink. In large quantities it may be lethal.

Dr. Stanton E. Cohn, in charge of the team that conducted the project, cautioned that "the conclusions of the study are based on a relatively small population and should not be extrapolated to the world population at large."

However, the scientists said they were convinced of the validity of the data and its relationship to the level of radiation from nuclear tests in this area of the world.

1961 Measurement

In 1961, the year atmospheric nuclear testing was resumed after a two-year lull, the average value of cesium-137 in the sample population of seven men and three women was 37 pico curies per gram of potassium, which is related to the body weight. A pico curie is one-trillionth of one curie, which is a standard unit of radiation measurement.

In fact, even the large quantities of cesium measured were "infinitesimal," Dr. Cohn said. Tens of thousands of times smaller than doses considered lethal. The measurements were all done in a room shielded by three feet of concrete and lined with six inches of steel, although the average outside levels of radiation at Brookhaven are "no different than anywhere else," he added.

By December, 1962, little more than a year after weapons testing was resumed, the measurement of cesium-137 levels had more than doubled, to 73 pico curies per gram. And by March, 1964, it

had reached its peak—110 pico curies per gram. The average for 1963 was 80.

Dr. Cohn noted that although nuclear testing had substantially ceased by the first part of 1963, the cesium concentrated in the atmosphere continued to fall through the middle of 1964 and "continued its buildup in the biosphere," that is, plant and animal life.

Toward the end of 1964, the levels of cesium-137 began to decline sharply. By 1969, the average body level had dropped to 18 to 29 pico curies per gram, half the 1961 level and one-fifth the peak 1964 level.

The 1969 low has remained constant.

McClellan Gets Appropriations Unit Leadership

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP).

Sen. John L. McClellan, D., Ark., became chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee Wednesday and Sen. Sam Ervin, D., N.C., chairman of the Government Operations Committee.

Sen. McClellan, 76, takes over the reins of the powerful Appropriations Committee from Sen. Allen J. Ellender, D., La., who died a week ago of a heart attack at age 81.

The resultant vacancy on the committee was filled by the appointment of Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., who won out over three rivals, chief among them being Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, D., Mo.

The new committee assignments were approved routinely by the Senate immediately after a caucus of Democratic senators endorsed action taken Wednesday by the 17-member Senate Democratic steering committee.

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., and Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D., Iowa, were named to the Democratic National Committee as representatives of Senate Democrats under new rules adopted at the party's convention in Miami Beach last month.

U.S. Airman Named as Spy At Hearing

Sergeant, 37, Accused As Agent for Russia

TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, Fla., Aug. 4 (AP).

—An Air Force sergeant with access to classified information on America's air defense system attempted to smuggle top-secret documents to Soviet agents in Mexico City, an intelligence officer testified yesterday.

M. Sgt. Walter Perkins, a 30-year Air Force veteran who worked at the Air Defense Weapons Center here, was arrested on Oct. 18 with five classified defense documents in his possession, Maj. Joe C. Nunez of the Office of Special Information said.

Maj. Nunez's testimony was given during a hearing on preliminary defense motions in Sgt. Perkins's espionage court-martial.

Maj. Nunez said that Sgt. Perkins had complete access at the center to classified information on sophisticated air-to-air missile systems.

Defense Attorney Henry Rothblatt of New York City argued against placing the secret documents in evidence, claiming that they had been obtained in an illegal search.

Acute Alcoholism

Mr. Rothblatt said that Sgt. Perkins, 37-year-old father of four, was an acute alcoholic. He told military Judge Advocate Joe Peck that Sgt. Perkins should be given treatment or a medical discharge.

Maj. Nunez testified that Sgt. Perkins was arrested at the Panama City Airport while attempting to board a plane for Mexico City. The intelligence agent said that Sgt. Perkins had the documents in his suitcase.

Maj. Nunez listed the titles of the documents as "Ballistic Missile System," "European Communist Aircraft Order of Battle," "Soviet Aircraft Order of Battle," "Electro-Magnetic Warfare Program" and "Military Intelligence Summary Eastern Europe."

Their contents still are classified, he testified.

Sgt. Perkins is charged with attempting to pass national defense secrets "to persons not authorized to have them."

Maj. Nunez testified that Tokyo Metropolitan Police alerted the U.S. government last summer that Sgt. Perkins had been named by an informer as a "colleague or accomplice" of a Soviet agent stationed in Tokyo.



COURT-MARTIAL—Sgt. Walter Perkins, who is accused of stealing defense secrets, leaving courtroom Thursday.

Senate Raises GI Benefits 43%

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (WP).

—The Senate yesterday passed a sharp boost in GI Bill benefits, bringing them in line with what a Vietnam veteran's father may have received to go to school after World War II. The Senate measure, passed by a vote of 89 to 0, provides a boost of 43 percent.

A House-passed version contains smaller benefits. A Senate-House conference will attempt to find a compromise.

Under the Senate bill, a single veteran attending college or vocational school full-time would get \$250 a month. Currently, the GI Bill pays \$175 a month. The administration asked \$190.

Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Ind., chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee, which approved the measure unanimously, said the figures are proportionate, taking inflation into account to what World War II veterans received.

The bill's total cost over five years, including what is spent now, would be \$13 billion.

If a veteran is married, he would receive \$297 a month, compared with the current \$265, and if he has a child, \$339 instead of \$305.

Also, an advance-payment provision was added by the Senate so that the veteran would have his money at the beginning of the school term. As it is now, Sen. Hartke said, red tape often delays payment for up to a month, leaving the veteran in a financial bind.

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'No-Go in the Mind'

The renewal of violence in Northern Ireland so soon after British troops invaded terrorist sanctuaries in Catholic no-go areas confirms Prime Minister Heath's recent warning that "those who suppose that the government or the army or the other security forces can by some sudden move or change of tactics bring violence to an end are living in an unreal world."

Mr. Heath placed the primary responsibility for peace in Ulster where it belongs by appealing to "the people of Northern Ireland themselves to join in the campaign against violence." So far, unfortunately, there is little evidence that this reasonable plea is being heeded. As one Catholic leader in Londonderry put it: "It is one thing to end no-go areas physically, but they are still no-go in the mind."

One evidence of this persisting negative mood is the denunciation by Roman Catholic leaders in the North—though not in the Irish Republic—of the British Army's occupation of Irish Republican Army strongholds.

These leaders must have known that the army's action was made inescapable by the horror of "Bloody Friday" two weeks ago, when IRA bombs killed nine persons and injured 138 in Belfast. They cannot escape their own share of responsibility for the atrocities that finally provoked British administrator William Whitelaw to employ the military force he had patiently withheld while seeking a peaceful settlement.

Though he has not abandoned the search for a political solution in Ulster, Mr. Whitelaw cannot possibly succeed unless Northern Ireland's leaders—Protestant and Catholic—muster the courage to stand up against violence from whatever quarter. One positive factor is the strong stand against IRA violence being taken by Premier Jack Lynch of the Irish Republic and his efforts to persuade Northern opposition leaders to enter the talks Mr. Whitelaw has proposed. More such support from leaders on both sides could tip the balance back toward sanity.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Constituency for Peace

Both President Nixon and his Democratic rival, Sen. George McGovern, got commitments as the Senate completed action on a \$20.5 billion military procurement bill.

For the second time in two weeks, the Senate adopted an amendment by Sen. Brooke that would cut off all funds for American military activities throughout Indochina within four months of enactment. This mandatory withdrawal measure, contingent only on the concurrent release of American war prisoners, had been attached earlier to a foreign aid bill, only to be nullified by the bill's subsequent defeat.

Even if Republican leader Hugh Scott proves right in predicting that the revived Brooke amendment will be killed in committee, the prospects seem strong for enactment of some kind of end-of-war proposal in Congress during this session. The Senate actions, coupled with approval of a similar, but weaker, amendment by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, demonstrate that there is a growing constituency for peace in Congress as there is among the public at large.

Far from raising obstacles to peace, as administration officials have charged, expressions of congressional sentiment should encourage the President to greater flexibility in the United States posture at the still deadlocked Paris negotiations. They assure him of broad public support for any reasonable offer that will assure the safe and speedy return of American troops and prisoners.

Sen. McGovern's policies came under challenge when the Senate overwhelmingly rejected his proposal that the military procurement bill be amended to limit defense appropriations to last year's level of \$77.6 billion. Although the Armed Services Committee had trimmed the procurement measure by about \$2.7 billion, the final bill included virtually every new weapon requested by the Pentagon, including such questionable crash projects as the B-1 supersonic bomber, the Trident missile-launching submarine and a fourth nuclear-powered aircraft carrier.

The 59-to-33 size of the rebuff to Sen. McGovern makes it plain that he and other critics of Pentagon spending have yet to put forward a sufficiently persuasive case for the prudence of their proposed cuts. As the long history of the Vietnam war has demonstrated, Congress will act against military excesses only after irrefutable evidence that restraint is needed.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No-Profit Hijack

The diversion to Algeria of a Delta Air Lines jet bound from Detroit to Miami makes it plain that neither governments nor airlines are yet doing enough to provide dependable defense against hijackings.

Algeria has taken the profit out of hijack-for-ransom by seizing for the second time the funds extorted from airline officials by the adventurers involved in plane takeovers. In the first such episode last June the Algerian government returned the \$500,000 in ransom money to Western Airlines. The expectation is that Delta will get similar recovery of its \$1 million.

The question now is whether the leftist regime in Algiers is ready to apply an even more consequential deterrent to hijacking. The two people involved in the June hijack were never returned to the United States for prosecution, but there are indications that the Boumedienne government may take a

harsher line toward the eight involved in the latest take-over. One spur toward their expulsion is that, if Algeria does provide sanctuary again, it can expect a worldwide retaliatory boycott of its planes and airports by unionized pilots.

The best answer of all is still being utilized with too little diligence. That is the screening of passengers to prevent weapons from being smuggled aboard planes in the first instance. The Delta hijack has brought the familiar announcement from the Federal Aviation Administration that preflight screening practices are being tightened to insure a search of hand baggage and other effects of persons fitting the "behavioral profile" laid down by the FAA for spotting hijackers. Irksome as such searches may be, safety of passengers, crew and plane dictates maximum stringency in their enforcement.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Egypt and Libya

In size, coastline and airspace the new union would be the largest in Africa, but it remains to be seen how the unified political leadership will work. If it is only through committees then we may expect both countries to diverge in foreign affairs as much as they do now. Will Qadhafi wish to keep his fingers on the purse strings and continue to make his erratic foreign political gestures? President Sadat, with bitter recollection of the divorce from Syria in 1961, will go carefully into this contract. It may be part of the process of emancipating Egypt from the threat of Soviet satellite status, but problems will be raised by the personalities thus brought into wedlock.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

If a situation arises where Cairo's military spending depends on Libyan money Col. Qadhafi will prove to be more difficult than the Soviet advisers. No wonder President Sadat has started looking westward for arms to replace Soviet military hardware. Even the United States is not exempted. But no amount of arms or borrowed money will help the Egyptians. It is quite possible

that Cairo will end up depending on both the East and the West for arms, with Israel still sitting pretty.

—From the Hong Kong Standard.

Probably the biggest question mark over the union is posed by the instigator himself, Col. Qadhafi. In the long term his barely disguised ambition to take upon himself the mantle of President Nasser will not appeal to President Sadat or the Egyptian people. It may be that President Sadat believes that in union his wilder excesses might be controlled. But if the merger sticks and is effective, his position will probably be strengthened. Worse, his avowed aim to destroy Israel could well reduce to zero the chances of the political settlement which Egypt still basically wants.

—From the Financial Times (London).

One would wish for at least the assurance that the French government will now freeze all new deliveries of Mirages to Libya and wait to see how the new union shapes up. But unfortunately it does not seem that it is moving in this direction.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

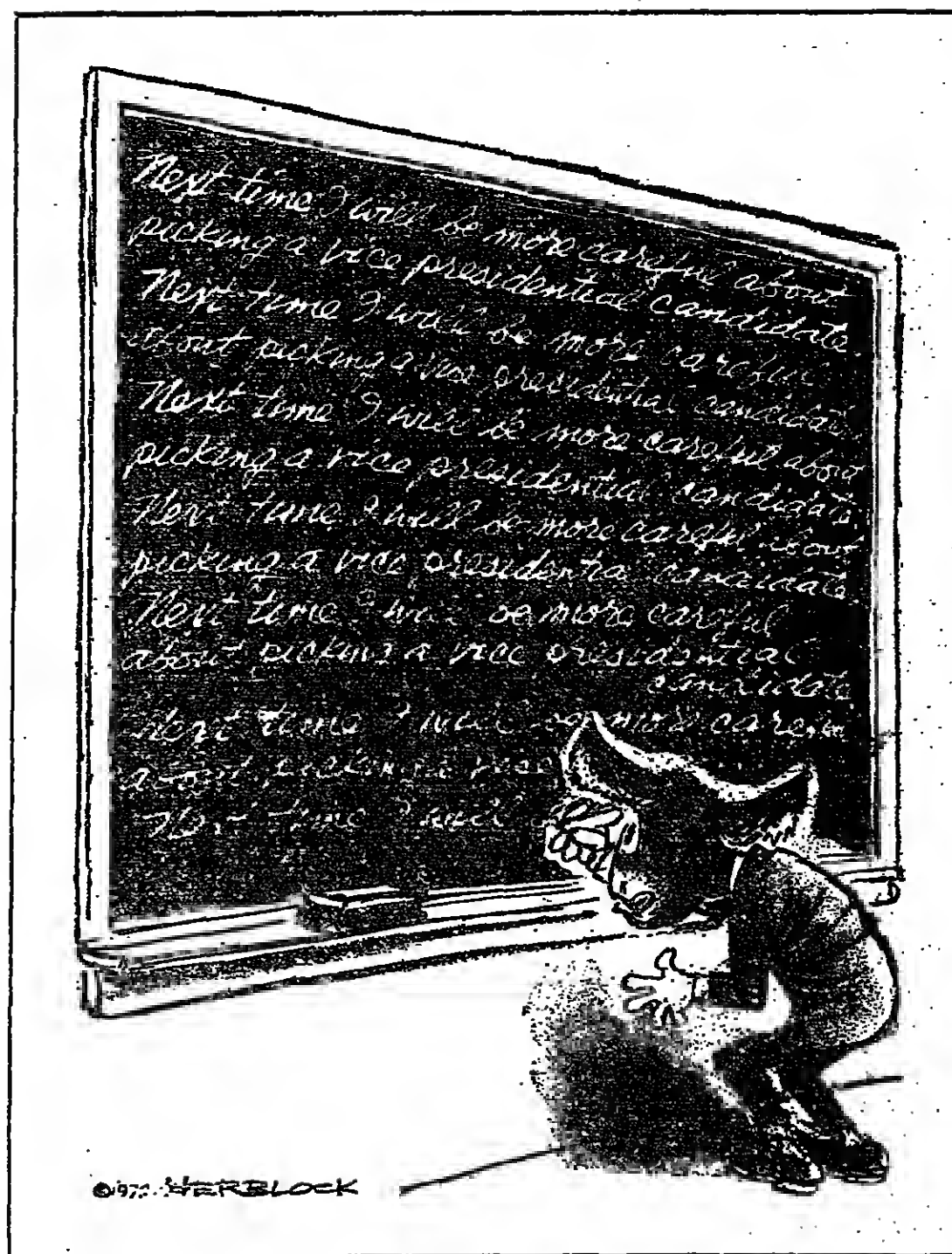
August 5, 1897

PARIS.—A most wonderful phenomenon has recently occurred at Boston, Lincolnshire. A poultrykeeper placed a hen on fifteen double-yolked eggs and twenty-nine chickens were the result. It is said that the hen's bewilderment at this extraordinary brood from such an ordinary number of eggs was very pronounced. The chickens are now about three weeks old, healthy and peckish and have been viewed by scores of incredible curiosity hunters.

Fifty Years Ago

August 5, 1922

NEW YORK.—Mr. John S. Sumner, head of the Anti-Vice Society, has written to the leading publishers and authors of the country suggesting the formation of a voluntary organization to censor the literary output of the nation and wipe out all writings tainted with indecency. He contends that literature tending to arouse the sex impulse is harmful and antisocial, and attributes the current vogue of the sex story to the younger writers without merit.



The War and the Election

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Senate's vote to withdraw all U.S. forces from Indochina within four months, provided all prisoners of war are released, amounts to a vote of no-confidence in President Nixon's tougher peace terms. This was done after Henry Kissinger, the President's security adviser, had returned from his latest peace mission to Paris, but there is no evidence that it has persuaded the President to give up his additional demands for an internationally supervised cease-fire and his continued support of the present Saigon government.

If anything, Nixon seems even more determined to insist on his four-point peace plan than before the Senate's no-confidence vote was taken, for all indications are that he is running well ahead in his campaign for re-election and now feels confident that he will win in November even if the whole Congress goes along with the Senate and the Paris stalemate continues.

This is one of the ironies of the felling McGovern campaign, for the more Sen. McGovern presses for peace on the Senate's terms—unless, of course, he wins the election—the more Nixon is likely to interpret a Republican victory at the polls as an endorsement of his present policy and an invitation to carry on the war until the enemy settles on his terms.

No Policy Shift

There is no evidence on the public record to date that Kanoi and the National Liberation Front are taking this connection between the pro-Nixon trend of the election and the war into account. President Nixon said in his press conference here on July 27: "At this point, the chance for a negotiated settlement is better now than it has ever been," but while the private talks with Kissinger go on, there has been no modification of the enemy's demands. Nevertheless, Kanoi is now in a more awkward position politically and militarily than it was in early May after its first successful advances into the northern provinces of South Vietnam. It has gained ground at appalling cost in men and arms, but its offensive toward Hue and Saigon has been blocked, its ports and industry are under savage and unremitting attack by American air power, the outcry in the United States against this systematic destruction has divided and while Moscow and Peking keep on sending supplies to the North, Soviet and Chinese officials have recently been more cordial to American officials than usual.

This obviously confronts the eight-man Politburo in Hanoi (only one of whom has ever been in the West and only three ever out of Vietnam) with some very hard choices.

If they agree to peace on Nixon's terms before November, or any rough equivalent thereof, they would almost certainly assure that both Nixon and Thieu in Saigon would remain in office.

Tougher President

But if they don't agree to settle on his terms, the chances are—by the way the election is now going—that they will be confronted by a President less willing to compromise than at present. And this after three more months of U.S. bombing between now and the election.

Accordingly, unless Hanoi can

manage to mount a major military offensive and achieve its objectives on the battlefield, which seems unlikely between now and the autumn, it will either have to make peace or at least accept something like Nixon's terms of peace before November—or gamble on the long odds of a McGovern victory.

Even to those in the Senate who voted against the President and for a simple policy of getting out in four months with the prisoners, this seems a very dubious gamble. Yet the Senate has at least clarified one of the fundamental issues of the campaign and put the question of war aims plainly before the American people.

'The Only Issue'

Do they want to end this war in four months if all prisoners of war are released, as the Senate has proposed? Or do they want to continue the war, not only until the prisoners are home, but until South Vietnam is reasonably sure that it will not be taken over by the Communists?

No doubt, the question can be

put in a different way. President Nixon phrased it as follows in his last press conference: "It would be the height of immorality," he said, "for the United States at this point to leave Vietnam, and in leaving, to turn over to the North Vietnamese the fate of 17 million South Vietnamese, who do not want a Communist government. . . . That is what this is about. That is the only issue that is left."

Here then is the great political and moral issue of the election that is bound to emerge, if the Democrats ever get over their fiddling. McGovern's position is that it is the height of immorality for the United States to continue the killing for the specific purpose of preventing a Communist takeover.

He would leave that question to the South Vietnamese, and so would the Senate, though by a very narrow vote. But the question cannot be decided by the Senate. It is probably going to be determined by the American voters, and at least the issue is now being stated in terms that can be widely understood.

Peking's Nixon Investment

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—Communist China is privately but fully expressing alarm to official American visitors that any unilateral U.S. decision to withdraw troops from Europe or reduce nuclear arms could condemn the world to the domination of the Soviet Union.

With the subtle indirection that marks Chinese diplomacy, Peking is frantically sending out signals designed to safeguard its huge investment in the reelection of Richard M. Nixon.

Those signals are heard loudest in Western Europe. A senior Chinese diplomat in the Paris embassy has spent six months traveling to European capitals warning that the Russians cannot be trusted on disarmament or troop reductions in Europe.

The staggering cost of Peking's investment in Mr. Nixon has only recently become clear with published reports based on conversations with Mao Tse-tung himself that Mao's late heir-apparent, Lin Biao, organized a 1971 assassination conspiracy against Mao. Lin Biao's purpose was not only to impose military rule over the world's most populous country and end the schism between Peking and Moscow but also to stop Peking's friendly overtures to President Nixon.

First Test

Despite Lin Biao's death, however, high officials here believe that the ability of Mao and Prime Minister Chou En-lai to keep control partly depends on how well the new detente with the U.S. works out.

The first test of that highly tentative detente, as seen by Chou's government, will come not in Asia—not even in Vietnam—but in Western Europe.

Accordingly, McGovern's pledge to withdraw up to 170,000 U.S. troops from NATO means, to Peking, a drastically unfavorable shift in the military balance along its Russian border.

Even without a President McGovern, Chinese fears of future U.S. troop withdrawals from Europe under President Nixon are a subject for anxious indoctrination of official American visitors in Peking. The Russians, according to the official Chinese line, can never be trusted to fulfill their part of any agreement with the Americans for a mutual troop pullout from Central Europe.

In short, the Nixon plan for "balanced" force reductions is also highly suspect. The real reason is not the one given—that the Soviet Union would fail to carry out such an agreement. In fact, the Chinese believe Moscow would carry it out, thus enabling it to reinforce the Chinese border.

China's View

The intensity of this Chinese line has amazed high-level American visitors. Henry A. Kissinger, who with four trips under his belt has spent more time in the Chinese capital than any other U.S. official, refuses to talk about his conversations with Chinese officials. But Reps. Hale Boggs of Louisiana and Gerald Ford of Michigan, after their six-hour dinner with Chou En-lai in

Letters

Plans for Carthage

Waverly Root's notion of what Unesco has in mind for Carthage is gravely mistaken. Perhaps the confusion can be best illustrated by a gastronomic analogy, as good food is a passion I share in my unimpaired way with the renowned Mr. Root.

What Mr. Root said about Unesco, was like alleging that they are cooking with rancid butter and serving on plastic plates cher Maxima's.

The garish "restoration" so rightly deplored is just the clap net that Unesco experts strive to prevent. Unesco's record on Abu Simbel, Florence, Venice and elsewhere where cultural treasures have been menaced shows this.

The Reuters item which fired Mr. Root's indignation properly pointed out that the monuments of Carthage would be restored "as much as possible." For Unesco this means not having "cement masquerading as Punic stone," as Mr. Root fears. The article also correctly reported that the Unesco plans "envisage a systematic archaeological and architectural study such as has never before been undertaken" in Carthage.

But Reuters erred on two important points: By omission, in not saying that without the plans drawn up by Unesco for the Tunisian government a great deal of the site of Carthage would disappear under builders' cement; and by commission, in asserting that visitors would eventually be able to see the city as it looked from its founding by the Phoenicians. Unesco has no intention of rebuilding Carthage.

What Unesco and the Tunisian government have in mind is much more modest, such as: improving the setting, after further exploration, of the top of the shrine; and the site of the Carthage ruins; and creating a park covering about 2,000 acres with gardens and trees to set off the monuments.

I hope this letter eases Mr. Root's worst fears for Carthage, although it comes from one of the "Academy Barbarians." In any case, may I wish Mr. Root continuing "Bon appetit?"

DEREK KENNANE,
Unesco Office
of Public Information.

Paris.

Monetary Chaos

For those of us holding dangerously inflated paper currencies in the West's topsy-turvy monetary system, it is important to keep in mind a simple fact: modern governments have no time for the important—they are too busy with the urgent.

Case in point: the hurried and tense meetings of the "Group of 10" bankers seeking to prevent a regression to the disastrous "beggar thy neighbor" monetary and economic policies of the 30s.

Unwise monetary and fiscal actions inevitably produce troublesome monetary and fiscal consequences. A consistent truth is that the road to a bankrupt national government almost invariably is a dictator. Inflation is justly renowned as one of the most efficacious destroyers of civilizations—just as West.

Every few months New York Times drops its liberal role and ad petty one by taking the crimes of youth does so to chide directly prolonging war by their demer confrontations with

In a recent ed July 11, The Times blame America's English language noncommunicative. Well, yes, that is where is The Tin lovely English language merely receiving a faddish treatment being destroyed by Nixon and Agnes "ya know" and "ya iced when "historic" and stress alive blather go. Doesn't The Times be more important "perfectly clear" a watch this decept "historic" usually, ingless propaganda arms limitation ag toric" or nonsense Defense Secretary, sequent demands for arms researches Was the trip to Gai or merely a look? would have occurred had not been for Nixon cutting-up hysteria for the yes a half decade? Is nothing to say it branding McGovern velle equivalent in order once again the traditionally American society?

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G.R. SCHUB
Kaiserlautern, West

11-11

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Paris.

Blasts Tear Big Oil Tanks in Italian Port

3 Injured at Trieste, Sabotage Suspected

TRIESTE, Italy, Aug. 4 (AP).—Explosions tore through four oil storage tanks at a pipeline near Trieste today, seriously injuring 3 persons and damaging nearby houses.

The last explosion was set off by flames from three earlier blasts, which police believe were the result of sabotage.

The storage tanks feed into the Trans-Alpine Pipeline, which was not itself damaged. The line delivers petroleum from Trieste to Vienna and Ingolstadt, Germany.

The pipeline itself was not damaged. There are 20 storage tanks at the installation. Ten firemen, a security guard and two employees of the pipeline suffered second-degree burns.

150,000 Tons of Oil
The earlier explosions destroyed three tanks containing a total 150,000 tons of crude oil.

Authorities found a bomb at the site of a fourth tank, which was damaged.

Police fenced off the area and stopped traffic on a highway leading to the Yugoslav border.

Although the oil was expected to continue burning for several days, work was resumed at the terminal with tankers feeding oil to the pipeline.

Damage to the installation, not the oil lost, was estimated, before the fourth explosion, at \$3.4 million.

The terminal is owned by a group of American, Dutch, British, German, French and Italian companies. The two biggest are Esso and Shell.

The Esso and Shell group, which has been the scene of terrorist bombings last year, Police attributed them to neo-Fascist extremists.

Obituaries

Paul Goodman, 60, Writer, Father Figure to New Left

NORTH STRATFORD, N.H., Aug. 4 (NYT).—Paul Goodman, the writer, therapist and social critic who has been called the father figure of the New Left, died here at his farm Wednesday after suffering his third heart attack.

Throughout his prolific career, Goodman had to contend with his own, while generally con-

ceding his brilliance and originality, felt that he had spread himself too thin.

The scope and scale of Mr. Goodman's interests can be seen in the catalogue of the New York Public Library, where his books alone are listed under 21 different categories, ranging from fiction to education to poetry to applied linguistics to drama to U.S. constitutional law.

Then, too, Mr. Goodman was a practicing psychotherapist, a lecturer on all the things he wrote about, a pacifist anarchist who willingly picketed and demonstrated for many causes and a frequent contributor to magazines and literary journals.

Seen as Cohesive
If all this activity struck critics as being too much for one man, Mr. Goodman, himself, thought of his output as a cohesive body of work.

"I am a humanist," he once said, "and everything I do has exactly the same subject—the organism and the environment. Anything I write is pragmatic—it aims to accomplish something. That universities divide my interests into different fields doesn't make them separate in fact."

Perhaps the major recurring theme in Mr. Goodman's books has been the view that man is essentially loving and creative, while the institutional bureaucracies subordinate this basic nature, that once the organizational structures become more important than the individual, man must suppress his humanity to conform.

This view is evident in what is perhaps Mr. Goodman's best-known book, "Growing Up Absurd," in which he condemns American society and applauds the young people who drop out of it rather than alienate themselves.

Refuses to Marry
Although a scholar, he was never associated with any major university. For more than 25 years he lived with his wife, Sally, refusing to marry her under the laws of the state explaining, "I don't think love is any business of the state." Yet, he openly wrote and talked of his love affairs with men, saying that he had been bisexual since he was 12, and then, too, for many years, he preferred conventional success, preferring to live on the brink of poverty.

Mr. Goodman frequently proposed changes in public practices and policies, including banning private cars from Manhattan, converting most side streets into parks, building dormitories in housing projects to provide children over 11 a safe way to get away from home, encouraging children to observe their parents making love and reintroducing apprenticeships to provide opportunities for students who drop out of school.

Finn-E. German Talks
HELSINKI, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Finland and East Germany today adjourned talks here on establishing diplomatic relations and will resume them next Thursday. The weeklong talks were described as constructive. Finland has recognized neither German state.



A RIPE OLD AGE—This dried-up old fellow is the work of Alan Scharf, a teacher at the School of Performing Arts in San Diego, Calif. Mr. Scharf's unusual hobby is to carve apples into faces and then to let them slowly mature with age.

Algeria Reportedly Releases 5 Skyjackers, Holds \$1 Million

ALGIERS, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Algeria has released the five air pirates who got \$1 million in ransom for a hijacked Delta Airlines jetliner but has not responded to a Black Panther party demand that it turn the money over to that party, a Panther official said today.

Five black militants, accompanied by three children, hijacked the DC-8 to Algiers Monday after getting the ransom in Miami and an international navigator in Boston. The hijackers freed the 87 other passengers in Miami.

Algerian officials yesterday quoted the hijackers as saying

that they had no connection with the Black Panthers, the Associated Press reported.

Algerian authorities, who said they asked the money and placed it "under seal," held the hijackers incommunicado until today, an official at the Panthers' international headquarters here said.

"They are now in a hotel here in Algiers," he said, adding that they had been contacted by the Panthers. He declined to identify the five, but the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation has said they included one convicted murderer and a convicted armed robber. Both had escaped jail, the FBI said.

A Foreign Ministry official said that the hijackers were free to circulate while authorities considered their request for political asylum.

Observers noted that the couple who carried out the preceding hijack to Algiers had also been reported as living in a hotel, but they have never since been in public view.

U.S. officials earlier expressed hopes that Algeria would return the money, as it did a \$500,000 ransom taken to Algiers by the hijackers of a Western Airlines jet last month.

The American alides believed the \$1 million will eventually be returned to Delta.

The Panther official said his party had so far received no response from the Algerian authorities on Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver's request that the money be turned over to the party for revolutionary purposes.

FBI agents in the United States identified one of the jailbreakers among the hijackers as George Wright, 29, who also used the name of Larry Burgess.

They said he escaped from a state prison at Leeburg, N.J., in August, 1970, while serving time for murder.

They identified the other as George Brown, 28, who also used the name Harry Singleton. He was serving a sentence for armed robbery when he escaped from the Leeburg jail on the same day as Wright.

Authorities in the United States have filed air-piracy charges against Wright, Brown, Joyce Tillerson, 21; Melvin McNair, 24, and Jean Carol McNair, 25, all were reported to be Detroit residents.

Oklahoma Indictment
OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 4 (AP).—A grand jury yesterday indicted Melvin Martin Fisher, 43, a house painter, in connection with the July 13 hijacking of an American Airlines jet and its 57 passengers and crew members.

Since his surrender July 13, Fisher has been in federal custody here in lieu of posting \$100,000 bond.

The panel indicted Fisher on an air-piracy charge. Conviction carries a penalty of imprisonment for between 30 years and life.

Strikes Staged
By Inmates in
22 British Jails
LONDON, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Thousands of prisoners in British jails went on strike today, staging sit-down protests in prison workshops and in their cells.

The Home Office said that about 4,000 prisoners in 22 jails were "staging passive demonstrations" by noon. An organization called PROP—Preservation of the Rights of Prisoners—which called the one-day strike said that 6,000 prisoners were refusing to work.

PROP, organized by a prisoner earlier this year, said that the one-day strike was called to dramatize demands for improved prison conditions and negotiation on prisoners' rights.

"The 24-hour strike involves total noncooperation with the authorities," a PROP spokesman said.

Britain has 111 prisons, holding about 40,000 prisoners.

Dutch Attempt To Reorganize Coalition Fails

THE HAGUE, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—The three-week-old Dutch cabinet crisis continued today when an attempt to restore the old coalition had to be abandoned.

The crisis began on July 17 when the two ministers of the Democratic Socialist party resigned over budget cuts made for their ministries.

Premier Barend Biesheuvel, charged by Queen Juliana with the task of forming a minority government that would hold early elections, appointed an adviser to investigate the possibility of restoring the old five-party coalition, thus avoiding a new election.

The adviser, former Justice Minister Ynze Scholten, today reported to Mr. Biesheuvel that he had been unable to reach agreement with the floor leaders of all five parties.

World Nudists Gather

KOVARSADA, Yugoslavia, Aug. 4 (AP).—The 13th nudist world congress is opening here and 6,000 nudists, mostly Germans and Austrians, are expected to attend.

Heikal Doubts That Russians Expected Ouster

CAIRO, Aug. 4 (AP).—Soviet leaders never expected President Anwar Sadat to enforce his decision to oust Soviet military advisers from Egypt, an influential Egyptian editor, Mohammed Heikal, said today in the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram.

His article, "Silent Dialogue in Moscow," was described as "a visualization of what is happening there" although he stated that his visualization was not mere imagination.

As confidant of President Sadat and sometime unofficial government spokesman, Mr. Heikal is one of the best-informed people in Egypt.

Mr. Heikal said that the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, may have told his comrades, "Did anyone believe that Sadat would carry out his decision to oust the Soviet advisers. I personally never thought he would, even after the visit of Egyptian Premier Anis Sidiqi to Moscow."

Mr. Sidiqi is generally believed to have traveled specially to Moscow on July 14 to inform the Kremlin of Mr. Sadat's decision.

Another Question

Mr. Heikal then posed another question, which he said could have been raised by the Soviet defense minister, Andrei Grechko: "Our latest policy of getting closer to the United States is undoubtedly important but our struggle with them is still continuing. Are we going to leave the Mideast area open for the United States to do whatever they want?"

Mr. Heikal said that Marshal Grechko might have followed with this question: "The Soviet pilots had a double job in Egypt, defending the interior front and acting as an umbrella to the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean, so are we going to retreat to Odessa and cut down the size of our fleet there?"

At this point, Mr. Heikal continued, Mr. Brezhnev would intervene to allay Marshal Grech-

ko's fears by saying: "We should first study the situation from all angles to know where we stand." Mr. Heikal made no reference to what Soviet policy is likely to be following the ouster of the advisers. But he said that the Soviet leaders, in their imaginary conversations, discounted the possibility of rapprochement between Egypt and the United States. The column made no reference to the agreement this week to unite Egypt and Libya.

Allen Halls Expulsion
TEL AVIV, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Deputy Premier Yigal Allon said today that the expulsion of Soviet advisers gives the Middle East a new chance for peace that the great powers should not spoil. "If the United Nations, the big

powers and the United States will not try to replace the parties to the (Middle East) conflict and will only be content with offering their good offices, it will be possible that now, in the new situation that has emerged, better chances for peace will be opened," he said in an article for the newspaper Davar to mark the second anniversary of the Middle East cease-fire Aug. 7.



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'We Might Call This The Politics of Fantasy'

BY FRANK SINATRA

At one minute after 11 on the morning of July 18, I walked into a large hearing room in the Cannon Office Building in Washington to testify before a group called the Select Committee on Crime. The room was packed with visitors; the rows behind me were sold out. And every member of the Congressional committee was present, an event which I'm told does not happen too often.

The details of what happened that day have already appeared: the tedious questioning about a brief investment I made in a minor league race track ten long years ago; whether or not I knew or had met certain characters alleged to be in the crime business; whether I had ever been an officer of the Berkshire Downs race track, etc. With my lawyer providing some details that had been lost in the passage of time, I answered all questions to the best of my ability. Assuming that the committee even needed the information, it was apparent to most people there that the whole matter could have been resolved in the privacy of a lawyer's office, without all the attendant hoopla.

But there are some larger questions raised by that appearance that have something to say to all of us. The most important is the rights of a private citizen in this country when faced with the huge machine of the central Government. In theory, Congressional investigating committees are fact-finding devices which are supposed to lead to legislation. In practice, as we learned during the ugly era of Joe McCarthy, they can become star chambers in which "facts" are confused with rumor, gossip and innuendo, and where reputations and character can be demolished in front of the largest possible audiences.

In my case, a convicted murderer was allowed to throw my name around with abandon, while the TV cameras rolled on. His vicious little fantasy was sent into millions of American homes, including my own. Sure, I was given a chance to refute it, but as we have all come to know, the accusation often remains longer in the public mind than the defense. In any case, an American citizen, no matter how famous or how obscure, should not be placed in the position of defending himself be-

fore baseless charges, and no Congressional committee should become a forum for gutter hearsay that would not be admissible in a court of law.

Over the years I have acquired a certain fame and celebrity, and that is one reason why so much gossip and speculation goes on about me. It happens to a lot of stars. But it is complicated in my case because my name ends in a vowel. There is a form of bigotry abroad in this land which allows otherwise decent people, including many liberals, to believe the most scurrilous tales if they are connected to an Italian-American name. They seem to need the lurid fantasy; they want to believe that if an entertainer is introduced to someone in a night club, they become intimate friends forever. But it is one thing to watch a fantasy screen and then go home. It is quite another thing when the fantasies are projected on real, live human beings, because it doesn't say "the end" when they are finished. Those human beings have to go on living with their friends, family and business associates in the real world.

We might call this the politics of fantasy. Sitting at that table the other day, I wondered whether it was any accident that I had been called down to Washington during an election year, a year in which Congressmen have difficulty getting their names into the newspaper because of the tremendous concentration on the race for the Presidency. It certainly seemed that way.

And I wondered if the people out there in America knew how dangerous the whole proceeding was. My privacy had been robbed from me. I lost hours of my life. I was being forced to defend myself to a place that was not even a court of law. It wasn't just a question of them getting off my back; it was a question of them getting off everyone's back. If this sort of thing could happen to me, it could happen to anyone, including those who cannot defend themselves properly. I would hope that a lot of Americans would begin to ask their representatives in the Government and in the media, to start separating fantasy from reality, and to bring this sort of nonsense to an end once and for all.

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THE ART MARKET

Spontaneity at Two End-of-Season Sales

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (IHT).—Late season sales in London are traditionally relaxed and echo the days before the market was invaded by the new generation of investors and speculators. Until the early 1960s, the market was still confined to a narrow circle of professionals and collectors who all, more or less, knew each other. People bought objects because they thought they looked nice—or if the buyer was a dealer, because he thought his clients would think they looked nice—not because they expected it might fetch a return of X percent in Y years.

Buying under such circumstances is more spontaneous and more directly related to the actual appearance of the piece, leaving aside such considerations as "who did it" and "is it published in so and so's book?" when you buy for pleasure, you don't look at pedigrees.

This was manifest at the two Oriental sales held at Sotheby's July 23 and 26. Prices were high enough, but they were more often paid for the objects' aesthetic merits than usual. For example, a bowl in Yueh-pao ware, covered with an olive-green glaze, of the 10th century, made only 265. It isn't really worth more because even the color is rather dull, and the bowl was "somewhat burnt in the firing," as

the catalogue put it. But it might well have fetched 30 percent or even 50 percent more at sales earlier in the season where the period of the object mattered more than its beauty or ugliness.

On the other hand, some pieces were very expensive merely because they were attractive. A "trade porcelain"—in French "Compagnie des Indes"—of the 18th century rose to 2500. This was just a good piece with the usual Chien Lung mark without coats of arms of famous families or individuals which can increase the value of Compagnie des Indes ware. It was bought by Helen Glaz, a London dealer specializing in Chinese antiques; it will no doubt later go to a collector, not an investor.

Another tureen of the Chien Lung period sold for 2450 was, I thought, tremendously expensive. Decorated in bright Jambile rose enamel with various and standard bearers, it was dangerously close to the bazaar ware of the kind so popular in Europe in the late 13th century. Obviously, it appealed to a collector.

At the Japanese sale on July 25, the same trend prevailed. A very rare, large Japanese dish, 22 inches in diameter, was knocked down at 2300. This is comparatively expensive. The dish was richly decorated with underglaze blue and iron red and gold.

ing with peonies on the rim; there was an unusual scene in the center: two women in Japanese dress stood beside a small ox cart loaded with a huge vase of flowers. Imari porcelain has become very popular over the past three years. This dish, according to the catalogue, dates to the late 17th century, the earliest period of the production of Imari porcelain. In addition to these merits, the piece was "reputed to come from the collection of Sir Robert Walpole," the British prime minister from 1721 to 1742.

If the piece didn't fetch more, it is because the European market buys Imari wares for decorative purposes rather than collecting purposes. There were obviously no Japanese collectors at this minor end-of-season sale, and the dish commanded the price it was worth by European collecting standards—not the international speculator's price.

A series of Inro sold extremely well on the other hand, almost better perhaps than it might have done in the context of too splendid a collection. A three-piece Inro signed Koma Kyuhaku Saku, decorated on a red and gold checkered ground, made £190. That was not an awful lot of money. But a four-piece Inro by Koma Kwansai fetched £400—the collector's price. Decorated with grinning No theater masks in gold and silver in low relief, it

had the surrealistic touch that appeals so much to collectors these days, whatever the field of art.

Precisely because genuine collectors' tastes—and strictly British collectors at that—commanded prices, one category of wares, trade porcelain, was particularly inexpensive at the Chinese sale of July 25. This ware is much more sought after on the Continent, in France particularly, than in Britain. I think this is largely due to the 18th-century type of interior decoration still prevailing in traditional French homes; it is very much in tune with trade porcelain wares, made for the European market in China and often reproducing European patterns such as rose garlands and bouquets and, of course, coats of arms. The British, on the other hand, who have a long tradition of collecting Chinese wares, have tended to take the Chinese view which completely disregards this category.

Lot 296 in the sale consisted of a tea and coffee service of 80 pieces "of almost eggshell quality," the catalogue entry went. Each one was decorated in the center with the arms of Mason of Slon of Middlesex. They probably were made for Capt. Benjamin Mason of the ship *Doddington* who was at Canton in 1749. The lot went for £550.

A Mural and the Times Square Problem

By Emily Genauer

NEW YORK (IHT).—Standing in Times Square the other day, I remembered an old ditty a New York nightclub entertainer used to sing. It had to do with Oscar Wilde, in Buffalo on an American lecture tour in the nineties, being proudly conducted by a local dogger through her monstrous over-stuffed Victorian home complete with what used to be known as a "Turkish corner."

What one more thing, the famous old woman asked Wilde in the song, might be required to make her house perfect? He replied: "A match, my dear, a match, to set the goddamn place on fire."

A remedy that rash may be all that will ever help Times Square. In the meantime the city, through its Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs Administration, must resort to measures less extreme. Like the good mural that was officially dedicated this week, a billboard 102 feet long and 40 feet tall, designed by a

first-class artist, Romare Bearden, painted on a white tin billboard provided by WOR-TV and towering high over Seventh Avenue and 43d Street.

It helps hardly at all. It has to fight bolder billboards carrying images and letters larger than Bearden's, treating with "No-Cal Ain't Got No Sugar," "Coke - It's the Real Thing," and "True's the One."

The theory behind the Parks Department project seems to be, "If you can't lick 'em, join 'em." Forget it. They'll murder you, as indeed the neighboring billboards murder the Bearden. Actually he designed a fine, lively composition, chiefly in staccato, diagonal rhythms depicting sharply stylized figures and labels signifying dance, drama, music, movies, art and the other available pleasures of New York in summer. Rising another 60 feet over the billboard is a tower carrying some more decorations and space for printed information about parks events.

See it as a well-designed service billboard, and the project serves some purpose. In another setting it would be a creditable work of art. Bearden himself is philosophical about the whole thing. It's temporary, meant to last the summer or a bit longer, after which other artists will be offered the space, and put the same token sum he received.

"Every artist wants his work to be permanent," he said the other day. "But what is? The Aswan Dam covered some of the greatest art in the world. Venice is sinking. Great books and pictures were lost in the Florence flood. In the meantime we still enjoy butterflies. The artist while he's working can't think about the short life of his efforts. He does his best. He knows what will happen, and he's resigned. Meantime, this is my city, and I wanted to help better the neighborhood."

It helps the way applying a Band-Aid helps a suppurating boil. Either the size, placing,

and maybe even the material of billboards have to be subjected to minimal but strong controls which would be about as acceptable to advertisers and the area's property-owners as Wilde's match. Or we let the whole situation be, seeing the jungle of tasteless images that now dominate the scene as a form of popular art.

I have an idea, though, for getting some good out of it all. A short way along 42d Street, between Fifth Avenue and the Avenue of the Americas, is a passageway connecting 42d and 43d Streets under the building of the Graduate Center of the City University of New York. The wide alley is an austere but handsome architectural conception executed in an interestingly textured poured concrete. But it's totally lightless in effect. Bearden's well-lit sketch for his billboard would make a fine, suitable permanent decoration there, along with the changing exhibitions I understand are to be brought in from time to time.



Japanese dish, 22 inches in diameter, sold at

—£1050 apiece! A service of the same quality with a French coat of arms would probably have made 50 percent to 40 percent more in Paris. The end-of-season sale, with

its price range under erratic speculation, brought forth the ex underpricing of trade to London. It's worth a

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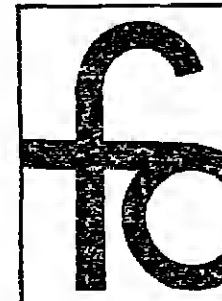
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GERMANY Tannhäuser Festival

By David Stevens

East Germany, Aug. 4 (UPI)—The great "Tannhäuser" is over, for this year at least. The performance, for which the staging by East German director Hans Sotin was hailed as a masterpiece, was not as good as the premiere, nine days earlier. The festival, however, the final pilgrim-chorus in ordinary working clothes—which so offended native premiere audiences—had disappeared. Instead, the dying Tannhäuser was alone onstage and the role was not visible.

The festival, which was certainly used to such brouhahas as the late Wieland Wagner's daring stagings, with this one had an explanation after the third day. It is that the festival chorus was part of a conception, but that because of technical-musical problems, the idea of having the chorus in ordinary clothes, as ordinary people, perhaps to suggest the artist-outcast Tannhäuser, with society, the protest that it was a "political" staging—misunderstanding, and the applause of the second night in support.

"Open-Ended" Staging
The main train of events may relate to Friedrich's "open-ended" staging of the works, as well as to the festival as a "workshop" that have been made by the festival director, and the composer's said that the 42-year-old stage director from East Germany will be back to supervise revivals of this the next two years.

It is that seeks, with some theatrical strokes of extravagance, to explore the inner drama of Tannhäuser, a man who needs and seeks his place in the world. It appears during the overture, distraught, holding his face so that the strings seem to be prison bars, he sings the first scene that follows takes place behind the festival stage opening. The whole Tannhäuser is a vision that possesses Tannhäuser, rather than a man who participates. It is also not a very pleasant rather than seductive; a Tannhäuser you might want to see, but you wouldn't want to live.

The act takes place on the same wooden platform as the first but elevated 14 steps above stage level. The society, military and civil both in vaguely suggestive, circled diagonally up the steps to the brightly lit stage. The festival stage opening. It was a striking entry of just as effective as their forcing of Tannhäuser from their pinnacle of society at sword's point after his dangerous ideas.

Two Roles
The ones sang both the sensual Venus and the anguished child-like Elisabeth, reinforcing the fusion of the two roles. She was not only in excellent voice, differentiated her tone in the two parts. Her Tannhäuser of the third performance, scored with an importance that built to a powerful climax in the Rome



Gwyneth Jones as Venus in "Tannhäuser."

narrative, although in his excitement he sometimes produced ugly tones and wayward intonation. The rest of the cast was outstanding, vocally and in carrying out Friedrich's staging. Hans Sotin's fine-grained bass and noble restraint made him a sympathetic and statesmanlike Landgrave. Bernd Weikl was a smoothly lyrical Wolfram, and Harald Ek and Franz Mazura made the most of Walther's and Sotin's interventions during the singing contest.

Jürgen Rose was the close scenic collaborator for the production, and his basic units were the plateau and a sort of corrugated backdrop that effectively responded to different lighting—notably the rose-hued atmosphere for the Venusberg scenes.

His raised working platform posed some musical problems, as the conductor, Erich Leinsdorf, explained later. It made the contact between singers and orchestra so tenuous that a sound-reflecting ceiling had to be put above the stage and two speakers installed so the singers could hear the orchestra properly—none of the noticeable to the audience. In any case, Leinsdorf provided a well-knit, solidly traditional musical underpinning for an unusual "Tannhäuser."

Paraisol, the last remaining festival production originated by Wieland Wagner, remains a surprisingly effective production after 21 years, and it is strongly cast this year and movingly conducted by Eugen Jochum. Two Americans, James King and Janis Martin, received an ovation Wednesday for their second act as Paraisol and Kundry, while Theo Adam was a powerful Amfortas and Franz Crass a sensitive Gurnemanz.

International Tourism Up In '71; Growth Continues
PARIS, Aug. 4 (Reuters)—International tourism enjoyed a boom last year and the signs are that 1972 will be even better. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said its 23 member nations recorded a 17 percent jump in tourism earnings in 1971 compared to the previous year, and the field was led by Western Europe.

A study by the organization's tourism committee showed that tourism generated total earnings of \$16.800 billion in 1971. Earnings in Western Europe alone increased by 21 percent to a total of \$12,900 billion. West Germany, Britain, Italy, Japan and France were singled out as proportionately the biggest travelers. Fewer Americans and Frenchmen traveled abroad last year than in 1970.

Available Figures
But figures already available for this year indicate a heavy flow of tourists from the four main generating countries—the United States, West Germany, Britain and France—suggesting an even stronger overall growth of tourism than last year. The United States took the largest receipts from foreign tourism last year—\$2,457 billion

—but Americans also spent the most on travel abroad—\$4,294 billion.

The number of Americans leaving for vacations in Europe in the first half of 1972 has increased by 24 percent compared with last year, the report added.

European nations recording the largest revenues from tourism last year were headed by Spain, then Italy, West Germany, France, Austria, Britain and Switzerland.

German Spending
Among the Europeans, the Germans spent three times as much on foreign travel as their nearest rivals, the French and the British.

Large increases in the flow of incoming tourists were recorded by many European countries in the first three to six months of this year. Greece enjoyed a 29 percent jump in the total number of visitors.

France welcomed 20 percent more tourists over the first four months of 1972, Italy 17 percent more over two months, Britain and Spain 15 percent over six and five months respectively. Turkey 14 percent over two months, and Denmark 9 percent over five months.

On View in Denmark Unknown Rodin Work Found

By A. E. Pedersen

COPENHAGEN (UPI)—A hitherto unknown example of one of Auguste Rodin's works has come to light in Copenhagen, where it is currently on display at the Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek.

The work is a clay model, apparently the original model, of a piece described in the Rodin Museum's catalogue as "Amour et Psyché" and it is dated 1894. The Rodin Museum's copy is a plaster cast apparently made from an unknown marble work. In addition, the Rodin Museum has a copy in marble that may not even have been done by Rodin.

The Danish example, said Hansvard Rostrop of the Ny Carlsberg, appears to be the original model, the basis for later reproductions. Mr. Rostrop said the now discovered work is an excellent Rodin. The sculpture shows two young people lying in locked embrace. Mr. Rostrop said he had known of the existence of the work for some months. The Danish example belongs to a private collector who agreed to let the Ny Carlsberg place it on display. Museum workers first removed a coat of glossy paint to reveal the white material beneath. They also reset a broken arm that had apparently fallen off during a bronze casting and which had been badly replaced.

The Ny Carlsberg piece measures about 70 centimeters in length and is 23 centimeters in height.

284-Egg Omelet
LUGO, Spain, Aug. 4 (Reuters)—Amateur cooks in this northern Spanish port are constructing a frying pan big enough to cook a giant tortilla—the traditional Spanish omelet—which will include 284 eggs, 187 pounds of potatoes and 26 pints of olive oil.

And then of course, Swissair flies to North America 26 times a week.

London Theater 'Trelawny' Lumbers as A Musical

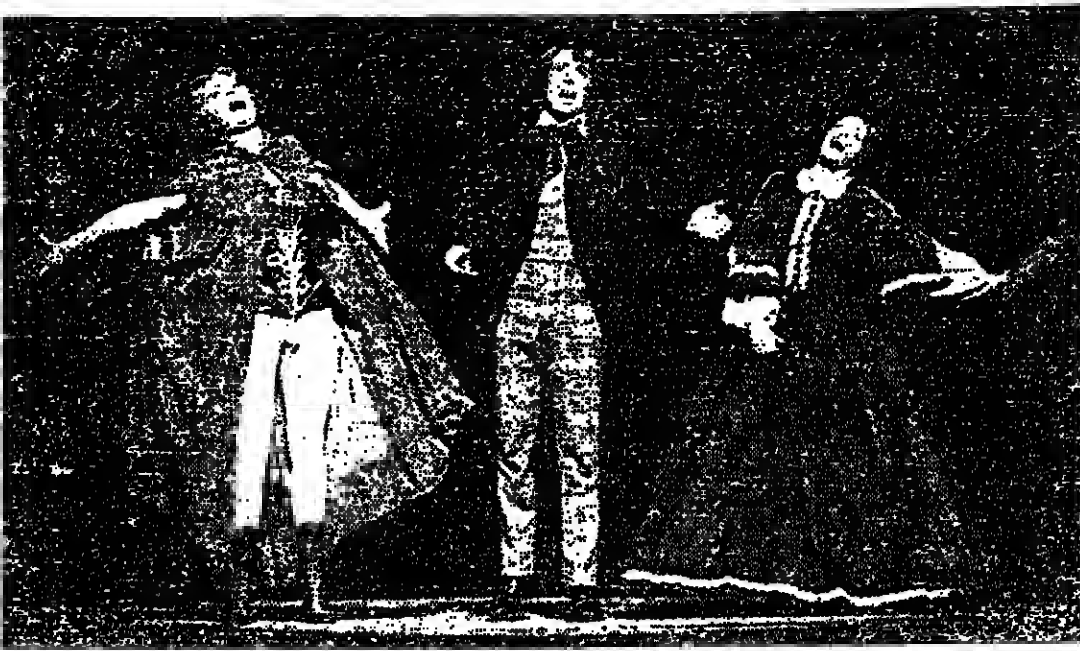
By John Walker

LONDON, Aug. 4 (UPI)—The curate who found his rotten egg good in parts obviously missed his vocation. He should have been sent to review British musicals. This season has produced many that give off a whiff of decrepitude and decay. The best so far—and that is as faint a praise as ever damned a show—is the Bristol Old Vic's production of "Trelawny," based on Pinero's "Trelawny of the Wells," which has replaced the dire "Smilin' Through" at the Prince of Wales.

"Trelawny" is good in parts. Those parts being, in the main, Pinero's and as played by Ian Richardson and Max Adrian. It is, in retrospect, surprising that no one has adapted the play before, for Pinero created the prototype of many a backstage musical, a story that Hollywood has been setting to music for 40 years.

Rose Trelawny (Gemma Craven) is a young star who gives up the theater to marry a gentleman, Arthur Gower (John Wats). But stifled by his way of life and humiliated by his family, she returns to the stage, only to discover that she has lost her confidence. Meanwhile, Arthur, determined to win back her love, goes off to become an actor. The two are reconciled at the final curtain by the machinations of a struggling playwright who has loved Rose from afar.

The performances are of a higher standard than has been evident in other recent musicals. Max Adrian is splendid as a disciplinarian and his charming duet, "Fool's with Rose" is one of the few moments when Julian Slade's music and lyrics make their dramatic point perfectly. Gemma Craven is charming but lacks Rose's vital spark. The thought that Arthur fell in love with her after hearing



From left: Elizabeth Power, Ian Richardson and Gemma Craven in 'Trelawny.'

her sing an exceptionally trite romantic number suggests that he is a person of little discrimination.

As Aromia Bunu, the slightly coarse confidante that theatrical heroines always have, Elizabeth Power is bright and bouncy. Ian Richardson, who long graced the Royal Shakespeare Company, is an authoritative "Tom Wrench," the playwright determined that theater should reflect life. It is one of the ironies of the evening that his plea for realistic theater should be embedded in quite such a lumberingly old fashioned musical as "Trelawny."

Julian Slade's music is pleasant but not memorable and his lyrics are witty, but they rarely do more than detract from Pinero's original. The slight charm that the musical possesses written on the first night as the unattractive sets became uncooperative and the scenery stuck. It is an evening of nostalgia for the bad old days.

Other recent openings in London: "The Finest Family in the Land" by Henry Livings at Theatre Workshop, Stratford East. Based on Plautus, a moderately funny farce by one of the best British playwrights. Even though he's not in top form, it's good enough to be going on with, and the per-

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STATE COUNTRY

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Auto Makers Set Sales Record

U.S. auto makers set a new July car sales record for the fourth month in a row, while foreign car sales continued to lag behind their record 1971 pace. U.S. manufacturers sold 788,881 cars in 25 selling days last month, up 19.7 percent on a daily rate basis from last year. As has been the case all year, the big auto importers in July were smaller-volume makes, while the "big three" importers—Volkswagen, Toyota and Datsun—either slipped from last year's pace or scored only modest gains. VW sales were off 18.9 percent on a daily rate basis, and Toyota sales dropped 23.4 percent. Datsun sales rose 6.3 percent in the month. Three other Japanese imports, Honda, Subaru and Saab, scored large sales gains as did Ford's West German-built Capri, Mercedes-Benz and Fiat. Chrysler's U.K.-built Cricket sales were off 64.9 percent, a decline ascribed to availability problems.

Fairchild, Western Union Form Unit

Fairchild Industries and Western Union International have agreed to establish a new domestic communications satellite business. Satellite use for U.S. communications is expected by 1974 or 1975 as a result of a recent government decision. Fairchild will supply its existing satellite technology while Western Union will provide initial working capital. Fairchild says the joint venture

would make it a "far more viable competitor" among companies for domestic communications satellite systems.

Plessey, GEC Raise Stake in ICL

Two principal shareholders of International Computers Ltd. (ICL), Britain's largest computer group, have increased their capital stake in the company. Both Plessey and the General Electric Co. (GEC) have increased their slice of the capital to about 30 percent each, from 18 percent. The move was explained by ICL as an accounting measure and means that both giant U.K. electronics groups can now consolidate their ICL results with their own annual results. The government owns a stake in ICL, which was formed in 1968, and experts today said that the increased shareholdings by Plessey and GEC means the three now control more than 50 percent of ICL.

French Seek Share in Banque Belge

Banque de l'Union Europeenne de France is negotiating with Banque Belge pour l'Industrie to buy a 15 percent interest in the Belgian bank, Brussels banking sources report. The Franco-Belgian Banque-Schneider group controls the two banks. Banque Belge has assets of \$4 billion francs. The proposed transaction would take place at the next capital increase. Royal Bank of Canada also holds an interest in the Belgian Bank.

In Year Since Government Gave Permission

Japanese Investing Abroad With Abandon

TOKYO, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ)—It has been just over a year that individual Japanese have been allowed to purchase foreign securities, and they are doing so with abandon.

Japan had long prohibited its citizens from making such purchases because it feared an outflow of hard-earned foreign currency. At the beginning of last year, financial institutions were allowed to shop abroad but were placed under severe limitations, which have since been dropped. Initially, as reserves of currency continued to grow, Tokyo in mid-1971 gave in to demands and allowed the individual investor to buy abroad also.

Since the rules were relaxed, net purchases of foreign securities by individual Japanese totaled the equivalent of about \$70 million. By the end of this year, the figure will be double the current total, forecasts Sumitomo Mitsui, manager of international trading for Nippon Securities, a leading broker.

Off to Slow Start
The trends appear to back up his estimate. Purchases of foreign securities had gotten off to a slow start, at a few hundred thousand dollars a month. But

by March, monthly buying climbed to \$6.7 million and continued to rise to \$11.6 million in April, \$26.8 million in May and probably a bit higher last month. Sales of foreign securities averaged about \$4-million monthly.

One reason for the slow initial growth is that the liberalization of rules came only a few weeks before the beginning of an international monetary crisis last summer; thus, few Japanese were willing to risk spending their money abroad. Nearly all those who did say their investments plunged below cost, as expressed in yen, after the upward revaluation of Japanese currency last December, says Makoto Vatanabe, manager of foreign-securities trading for Nikko Securities.

Even today, he says, investors may make money through the rise in value of a stock "but often they are losing on the exchange rate."

Japan does not have any capital-gains tax, so investors tend to go in and out of stocks quickly, selling on only a slight gain. "Japanese investors are rather speculative," Mr. Vatanabe says. "They are always short-term buyers." Another broker calls them "quick-profit-taking-minded." The temperament of the Japanese investor is reflected in the Tokyo stock exchange, with its mercenary rises and falls.

Brokers expect more rapid growth now because of a significant rules change July 1. At first, individuals could invest in only eight foreign markets, including New York. Four others were added later and at the beginning of this month, a ruling by the Finance Ministry allowed brokers to create in Tokyo an over-the-counter market in foreign securities. In the meantime, Japanese brokers are scrambling to purchase stocks to build up an inventory of shares they think will sell well in the over-the-counter market.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



Peter Buck



Lee S. Moore Jr.

In London, Peter Buck has been named executive vice-president of the Westrex division of Liffon Industries.

J.C. Penney Co. has named Lee S. Moore Jr. to succeed Clarence L. Doctor as president of Sarna SA, its Belgian retailing subsidiary. Mr. Doctor retired.

Former European director of Charterhouse subsidiaries in France and Switzerland, Roger Eklund has been appointed managing director of Charterhouse in France.

Richard D. Unanue has been elected a vice-president of American Express International Banking Corp. (AIEBC), with offices in London. Mr. Unanue previously directed financial services at AIEBC in New York.

International Scientific Communications, publisher of scientific journals, has named Michael R. Fattison as managing director of its new U.K. subsidiary.

Henry Carter Carnegie has been elected director of Coronado Investment Group Ltd., based in Paris.

**Jobless Rate
In U.S. Level;
Prices Climb
Wholesale Index Up
.8 Percent in Month**

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (NYT).

The nation's unemployment remained in July at the reduced June level but another jump in farm and food prices caused a significant increase in the wholesale price index, the Labor Department reported today.

At 5.5 percent of the labor force, the unemployment rate in July tended to confirm the improvement recorded in June. Prior to the most recent two months, unemployment had hovered near 6 percent since late 1970.

Although the overall wholesale price index rose steeply, the closely-watched index of industrial commodities showed improvement. The rise of 2 percent was the smallest since Phase 2 wage and price controls began last November.

At 5.5 percent of the labor force, the unemployment rate in July tended to confirm the improvement recorded in June. Prior to the most recent two months, unemployment had hovered near 6 percent since late 1970.

The index as a whole, dominated by rising agricultural prices, the increase was 8 percent, or .7 after adjustment for normal seasonal changes in some prices. The index for farm and food prices rose 2.2 percent, or 1.8 percent after seasonal adjustment. The 2.2 rise for industrial products was the same both before and after adjustment.

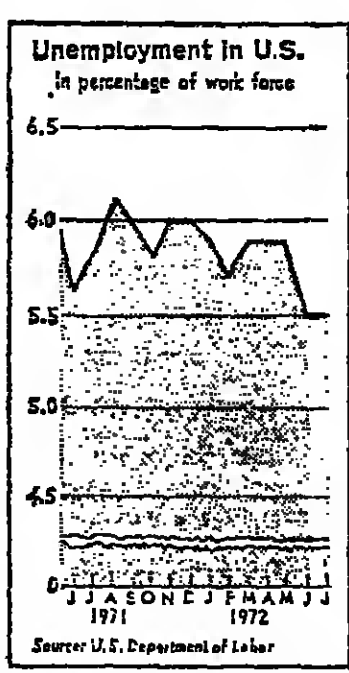
The index's price rise for food products signals a further increase in the consumer price index for this category. However, Ezra Solomon, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, found one hopeful sign. He said "We now know that live cattle prices peaked during the last week in July and that they have since fallen by about 1 1/2 percent."

The steep wholesale increase—recorded early in the month—was not limited to livestock, however. There were also large increases in prices of poultry, eggs, fruits and vegetables, and green coffee.

The employment figures, while confirming an improved unemployment situation, did not show any growth in total jobs in July, though there has been a strong rise over the past year. A partial explanation apparently was the impact on jobs in the East of the damage caused by tropical storm Agnes.

There were 83.4 million persons employed in July, or 41.7 million after seasonal adjustment. The number unemployed was 5.3 million, or 4.8 million after seasonal adjustment.

The unemployment rate for married men—regarded by many economists as a better indicator of labor market "tightness" than the overall jobless rate—fell to 2.7 percent, down from 2.9 percent in June and the lowest since



mid-1970. However, this figure remains well above its level in 1969 and earlier "full employment" years, when it was usually below 2 percent.

The number of persons out of work for 15 weeks and over—a measure of "hardship" unemployment—was essentially unchanged at 1.16 million, seasonally adjusted, though this is below the recession peak of 1.3 million.

Unemployment rates continued high for non-whites, at 8.9 percent, and for teenagers, at 14.8 percent, both a little worse than in June.

The department's new and refined index of wages showed a rise of 4 percent in July after negligible increases in the two preceding months. This index showed average wages 6.8 percent above a year earlier, a slower advance than had characterized the years before controls were imposed last summer.

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**Wall Street Overcomes
Hesitation in Late Rally**

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied in late trading today, after a brief spate of profit-taking in mid-session, to provide the market with its fourth gain in a row.

It was the glamour sector again that led the market higher, despite repeated assertions by some Wall Street observers that this group is selling at lofty price-earnings ratios.

The fact that the market failed to decline much during its profit-taking phase was encouraging, noted one analyst. "This touched off short covering by traders in the final hour."

Dow Up 4.06
The Dow Jones Industrial average, closing at its best level of a moderately-active session, wound up at 861.76 for a gain of 4.06. This brought the total advance in the blue-chip Dow to about 27 points since Tuesday.

Among the better-acting groups were oils, aluminum, tobacco, chemicals, drugs and retailers.

Price gains among the glamorous included Texas Instruments, up 4 1/8 to 181 1/2; Burroughs, up 6 1/4 to 219 1/4; Corning Glass, up 3/4 to 247 1/2; Xerox, up 3 1/4 to 166 1/4, and Disney, up 2 1/2 to 200.

IBM Sees New High
IBM, up 3/4 to 416, made a new high at 417 late in the session. Superior Oil rose 9 to 282, its best price ever. The company has large natural gas reserves and conceivably could benefit from the government's new pricing policy to let producers deliver additional gas at prices above present ceilings.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index edged up 0.83 to 26.92.

Champion Home Builders surrendered 1 3/8 to 20 1/2 and Mobile Home Industries was down 3/4 to 21 1/2.

Hywel fell 1/4 to 15 3/4. Anthony Industries, another weak spot, dropped 1 5/8 to 34 5/8 and Guardian Industries was off 3/4 to 28.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index rose 0.34 to 137.35.

The pace of trading in the bond market slowed almost to a halt following a hectic week which saw corporate prices rise by nearly a point and governments post gains of up to 1/4 point in spots. Activity in the government market centered on trading related to the Treasury's billion-dollar refunding and advance refunding, which dealers generally regarded as successful.

U.S. Profits Gain
In 2d Quarter Is
Put at \$8 Billion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—U.S. corporate profits rose by about \$8 billion in the second quarter, making it one of the best periods for profits on record, government sources estimated today.

Although second-quarter profit figures will not be released by the Commerce Department until Aug. 18, word of the extraordinary profits performance has leaked out.

In the first quarter, profits increased \$2.2 billion to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$83.2 billion.

Privately, the \$8 billion estimate of the second-quarter gain is being given to industry sources, some of whom do not believe the figure can be that large.

One government source said the profit increase might run to \$12 billion. "It is possible that the annual rate could hit \$100 billion," he said.

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General Motors rose 5/8 to 78 1/2. Its Pontiac division recalled 43,000 Grand Prix cars produced during the first half of the 1972 model year for installation of a shield on the pasture battery cable. Ford edged up 1/4 to 66 7/8, while Chrysler was unchanged at 33 1/8.

Mobile home stocks encountered early selling pressure, but recovered smartly in later trading. Skyline, which had traded at a low of 86, finished up 1 1/8 at 80 1/8. Winnebago surrendered 3/4 to 25 after having traded as low as 23 3/8.

Fleetwood Enterprises lost 3 3/4 to 39. They denied Wall Street rumors that mobile home and motor home inventories are building up at the dealer level.

Steels were mostly lower, although industry sources said shipments should rebound in August after a slight decline a month earlier. Jones & Laughlin eased 3/8 to 17 3/8, and U.S. Steel 5/8 to 28 1/8. Bethlehem added 1/8 at 31.

Eastern Air Lines dipped 1/4 to 26 1/2. The Civil Aeronautics Board rejected its proposal for special ground fare arrangements to Puerto Rico.

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CLIENTS IN 40 COUNTRIES

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Aug. 4, 1972

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the

[illegible]

(d) Executive Fd of Canada	\$6.33	(d) Chase Selection F
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FIDELITY:		
(w) Equities S.A.	29.53	(d) Crossbow Fund
		(d) I.T.F.
		(d) Invest. Selection

(w) Fidelity Inv'l Fund...	\$20.62	SOFID GROUPE GENE 100, rue de la Paix, 100, Paris 1 ^{er} , F. R. G.
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fd...	\$20.39	
(d) Fidelity...	RF1.248	

GROWING **FINANCE FOR LEISURE**

(d) Finance Union.....	\$11.46	(r) Securities.....	---
(w) First/Fund.....	\$12.47	(w) Stanhope Trusts.....	---
		(w) Grand & Dear Inf. F.	---

FIRST INVESTORS:	
(w) American Trust.....	\$7.98
(w) Int'l Min. & Merc. Bk.	\$9.75
(w) Star Fund.....	
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures.....	

(d) First Nat'l City Fund	\$23.55	(d) Japan Portfolio	\$215.03
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	\$23.55	(d) Japan Portfolio	\$215.03

(W) First Security Cap. Fd.	\$112.91	(d) Univ. Bond Fd.
(W) Fleming Fund S.A.	\$82.07	(d) Universal Fund
(W) Fleming Japan Fund	\$49.83	(d) Talent Global Fund
(W) Fleming U.S. Fund	\$10.28	(d) Talent Global Fund

Invest (c) Formula Fund \$1.88 (w) Tokyo Cap. Inv. \$1.88
(c) Formula Issue Fd. \$2.02 (w) Tokyo Ventr. \$1.88
(c) Formula Selection Fd. \$214.47 (w) Transpacific Fund \$1.88

in its golden sandy beaches -	FUND OF AUSTRALIAN GROUP:	(1) Tyndall Bermuda (2) Tyndall Inter. Fund (3) Tyndall Overseas 2
- facing a calm emerald sea	- (W) Fd of Austral (SUS). \$3.94	

(w) Fd Austral Sterling.	Aus \$4.97
(w) Prop. Bonds Aust. ...	Aus \$1.06
(w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus \$1.49

UNION BANK SWITZ.
— (d) AMER. O.S. 22

Holiday clubs	(d) Fund of Nations.....	\$11.00	(d) Bond Laver
Plots, condominiums	G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED;		(d) Eurit Bd. 22
			(d) Fones Sw. 22

Hotels and large areas for development in partnership	(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	\$10.27	(d) Globinvest
	(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	\$12.08	(d) Pacific Invest.
			(d) Safit So. Af. St.

(F) Growth International	\$9.75
(W) Guardian Growth Fund I	\$4.13
(W) Hambro Overseas Fd.	\$7.57

— (d) Lima Sv. Ac.

UNION INVESTMENTS

(w) Hausmann Holdings NV	\$5.272	(d) Atlantiafond
(w) Hedged Investors	\$14.715	(d) Europafond
(w) H.O.T. Robot	\$22.18	(d) Iwifonds

(d) LOOFUND.....	\$11.13	(d) Unilever.....
(w) INCBROW.....	\$22.53	(w) United Cap. Inv. 20%

Exclusive representative for

SWITZERLAND and ITALY		
(d)	Commonwealth Leveraged	Can.\$1.03
(d)	Commonw.Int.Vent.	Can.\$7.99
(d)	Fund of Funds.....	\$2.71

1d	POP Meeting	\$2.40	(w)	Wolpert	\$2.40
1d	LLT	\$7.94	(w)	Zodiac Command	\$7.94
1d	KOS Growth Fund	\$3.07	(w)	Zodiac Fund	\$3.07

11 Rue du Général Dufour - GENEVE

60 Interfix 3119.16

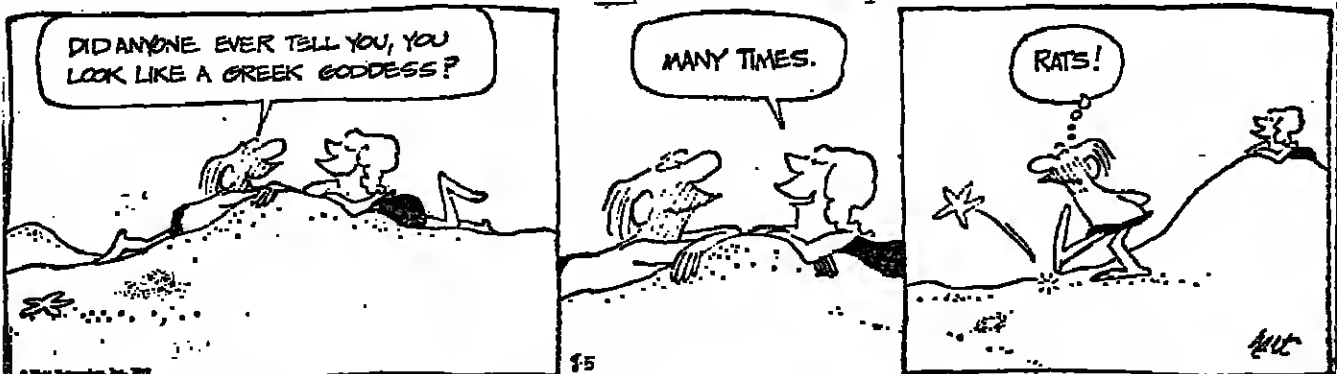
1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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PEANUTS



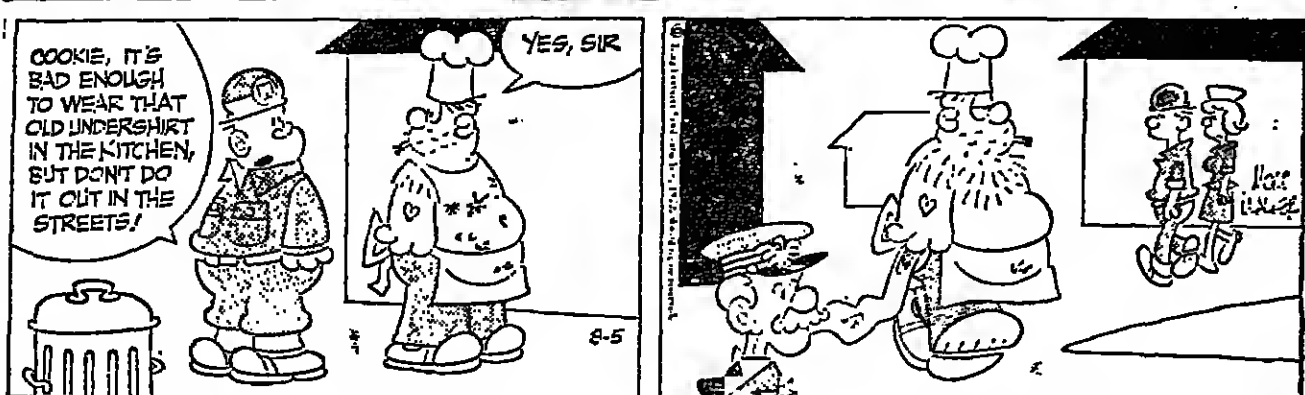
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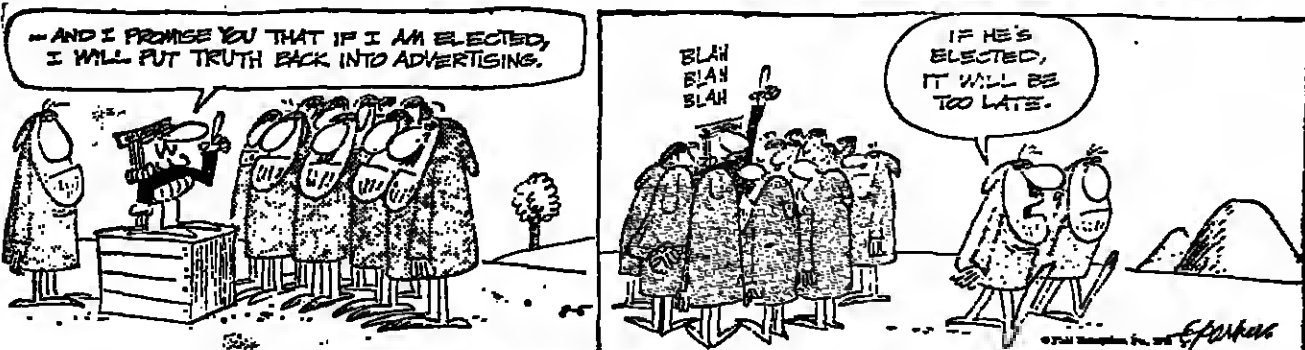


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**REX
MORGAN
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POGO



**RIP
KIRBY**



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE:

Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square, to
form four ordinary words.

TABLO © 1972 by The Chicago Tribune
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DEHIC

ARIVED

BUSRUB

Print the **SURPRISE ANSWER** here

You'd better lose weight OR ...

... I won't get paid

8-5

OWING TO ONE WHO'LL NEVER RECOVER.

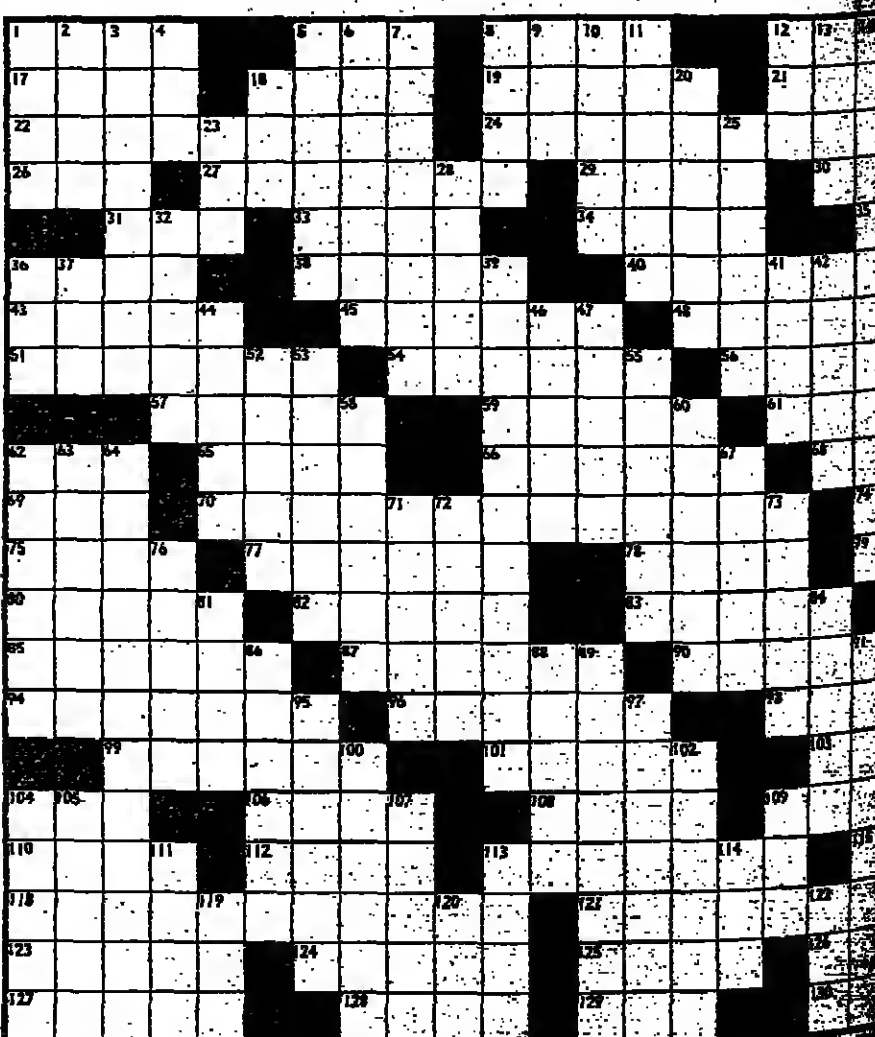
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DUNCE MADAM INLA
 Answer: They make a living between
 parties - MIDDLEMEN

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

WORD DOINGS—By Jay Spry



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

[illegible]

rails 1-0, mis

Spets Cup

Dispatches.

Aug. 4.—Spain over the United States in a Davis Cup semifinal when outlasted Wimbledon's Stan Smith.

Smith was hailed with 19-year-old of Silver Spring, an Gilbert, 9-7.

Id Gimeno had in the squad by in Jaime Barrios, red to the squad brantes pulled a in practice.

Army corporal s, S.C., breezed t set and looked sated for victory through in the t the second set, uided twice while game and, vial t on to drop the mitted 11 double atch.

control and, cap- unsetting Smith's t to a 5-1 lead in ough Smith ral-emo was not in

to come back in and took a 3-1 t was the most in in his arsenal, ra, that let him ore double faults.

At 4-4, Gimeno and, trailing by cked three shots and then succumb- t of three match

ed from deficits of win five games in second set, up captain Dennis ently shocked over t, said Gimeno

ping tennis. Of t, hurt his right the second set, he just a muscle stam- se all right tomor-

doubles match pits rik Van Dillen of Calif., against Gi- isbert.

a, Australia Tied ST, Aug. 4 (Reuters), nd Romania were tied in Davis Cup tennis final today.

The Nastase beat 6-3, 6-0, 6-2, to knot ter Australia's Mal t back Ion Tiriac, 6-4, 6-4. It was a performance for the nderson. Tiriac, four

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An Ersatz Roller Queen Makes a Study in Futility



'The motivation of the skater I play is simply to make a buck in life and to attain a sense of identity. There's a futility in what she does. The shape of the track is her life, round and round, going nowhere.'

Raquel Welch

Palmer Trails by 1, Nicklaus by 4

Allin, Thirsk Share U.S. Open Lead

By Lincoln A. Werden

BIRMINGHAM, Mich., Aug. 4 (NYT).—Brian (Bud) Allin, playing in the tournament for the first time, and Stan Thirsk, a 44-year-old club professional from Shawnee Mission, Kan., shared the lead yesterday at 68 in the Professional Golfers' Association championship.

The 138-pound Allin, who was awarded the Bronze Star for his U.S. Army service in Vietnam, held the lead until Thirsk, who was in the lead, putting to finish, ran in birdie puts at the 18th and 17th to cause the deadlock.

In the runner-up group, trailing the co-leaders by one stroke, were Arnold Palmer and four others.

Jack Nicklaus, the Masters, U.S. Open and defending champion here, finished with a 36-36-72 over the Oakland Hills Country Club course. The fairways, he said, were still wet from Wednesday's rain.

There were cries of "Go, Arnie, go!" from a segment of the spectators who formed a record first-day crowd of 12,000. Palmer, in an inconsistent round, had them cheering as he carded five birdies. But there were sighs as he also had four bogey over the 7,048-yard layout, characterized by greens with severe undulations.

With Palmer at 69 were Jim Jamieson, the Western Open champion; Ray Floyd, the 1969 PGA titleholder; Jerry Heard, the

winner of two events on this year's tour, and Larry Gilbert, a newcomer in this championship and the Tennessee PGA champion. He has earned only \$743 on the touring circuit this year.

It was one of Palmer's best starts since he began in 1968, his quest for the "one major title he has" won.

Sam Snead, 60 years old, the runner-up here in the 1937 U.S. Open, posted a commendable par-equaling 70. Gene Sarazen, 70 years old, who won the PGA title 50 years ago, was around in 50 years and with a score of 78.

Gary Player of South Africa, the only foreigner to win this tourney, was at 71. Lee Trevino, who recently won the British Open by a stroke over Nicklaus, took a 73.

The Scoreboard

TRACK AND FIELD—At Moscow, U.S.S.R., the Soviet team won the 100-meter relay, 1:12.4, over the U.S. team, 1:13.0.

ALPINE SKIING—At Mount Buller, Australia, Sepp Heckelhuber of West Germany won the international slalom with a time of 1:14.7 seconds. The 29-year-old edged his countryman, Hansi Klenk, who clocked 1:15.0. Jean-Pierre Paganon of France was third.

SOCCER—At Stavanger, Norway, the Norwegian team beat Zealand, 4-1, in a Group Three World Cup qualifying match.

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Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT).—Traditionally, the Roller Derby, or the Roller Games as it's sometimes known, is a fascinating fraud. As a sport, it's about as competitive as a carousel. Round and round they go, and where they stop, each skater knows. It's not a sport, it's a show. Even worse, it's a crude show. It thrives on punching, kicking and hawling by men and women in alternate acts. It has no aesthetic allure. But the exception that proved the rule suddenly appeared, Raquel Welch, holding a white plastic cup of orange juice, her reddish brown hair gleaming, unencumbered in a red-and-green pinstriped midriff blouse, slim in white slacks, moved quickly into a small private theater in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer offices.

"Is that her?" a photographer whispered.

"It's not Toughie Braunin," he was told.

The photographer had been fooled by her size. She's petite in height. She was on display to promote her new motion picture, "Kansas City Bomber," in which she portrays a roller queen.

Perched on a blue upholstered seat in the theater's front row, she discussed, pleasantly and naturally, her experience on wooden wheels. And honestly.

'It's All Set Up'

"It's all set up, as everyone knows," she said of the roller business. "It's too bad it couldn't be a more legitimate sport. The skaters have great athletic ability."

"The film was fun. I like to be in physical pictures. And the Roller Games is a microcosm of this country, the kind of thing we create."

"I took all my own falls. I broke my right wrist learning to skate and that postponed the shooting eight weeks. I had a splain in my trapezius, the muscle that comes down to your shoulder from your neck. I had a few hematomas on my head and had some terrible headaches. I had my lip split open. I bruised my knees. And in one of my first falls, I landed on my coccyx bone, the one at the base of the spine. I had flashes of being a paraplegic. I'm really chicken, and I had to overcome it."

She laughed. "The motivation of the skater I play," she continued, "is simply to make a buck in life and to attain a sense of identity. There's a futility in what she does. The shape of the track is her life, round and round, going nowhere. But the real skaters who worked with me, they were terrific. Most of them suffer from the same image I do. They're on skates, they're padded up, they're on a raised track. Most people tend to think of these girls as Amazons. But most of them are even smaller than me. They're not as muscular or as hutch as you'd expect."

"I have a similar problem. Most people are disappointed if the door hinges don't shatter off when I walk into a room."

"The game is almost show business, it's a carnival atmosphere, but I can understand its popularity. As a spectator, you can get involved. Most of the spectators are basic people, and there's something cathartic about watching people get dumped. The yelling creates a certain kind of intensity. That type of violence draws you in, makes you involved. The skaters are tough, but I think the real skaters who worked with me, they were terrific. Most of them suffer from the same image I do. They're on skates, they're padded up, they're on a raised track. Most people tend to think of these girls as Amazons. But most of them are even smaller than me. They're not as muscular or as hutch as you'd expect."

"Skating is a bitchy, sweaty, funky life. I don't want to do another film about it. I've done my number. But I enjoyed it."

Such a "bitchy, sweaty, funky life" didn't seem to be the proper role to project her image as the reigning sex symbol.

"I know that image exists," she said, "but I don't think of myself as a sex symbol, or even as an actress. I think of myself first as a person."

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Pittsburgh 61 27 422 1 2

New York 53 44 346 1 2

Chicago 48 49 323 9 2

St. Louis 44 52 359 1 2

Philadelphia 44 52 359 1 2

Western Division

Cincinnati 48 48 354 5

Houston 48 48 354 5

Los Angeles 48 48 354 5

San Francisco 48 48 354 5

San Diego 48 48 354 5

Thursday's Results

Boston 7, New York 1.

Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 1.

San Diego 4, Atlanta 1.

Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 0.

Monday 2, Chicago 1, 3.

Friday's Games

Chicago at New York, night.

Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, night.

San Diego at Los Angeles, night.

Los Angeles at San Francisco, night.

Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, night.

Atlanta at Cincinnati, night.

San Francisco at San Diego, night.

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Los Angeles at San Francisco, night.

Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, night.

Atlanta at Cincinnati, night.



Derek Sanderson
... signing contract

Bruin Sanderson Jumps to WHA For \$2.6 Million

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Derek Sanderson signed an estimated \$2.6 million contract yesterday with the Philadelphia Flyers of the fledgling World Hockey Association, jumping from the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League.

The center, who had been rumored ready to switch leagues, was called the "highest paid athlete in the world" by the president of the Flyers, James Cooper.

Sanderson, 25, has a contract that runs between "five and 15 years," Cooper said.

Carlton Goes to Ottawa
OTTAWA, Aug. 4 (UPI).—The Ottawa Nationals of the WHA said yesterday they have signed Wayne Carlton, a left winger with the NHL California Golden Seals. The contract was estimated at between \$50,000 and \$70,000, almost double his California salary.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 000 100 000-2 8 1

Boston 000 000 000-1 12 2

Kansas City 000 000 000-1 12 2

Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 12 2

Minnesota 000 000 000-1 12 2

Texas 000 000 000-1 12 2

California 000 000 000-1 12 2

Seattle 000 000 000-1 12 2

San Francisco 000 000 000-1 12 2

Monday 2, Chicago 1, 3.

Friday's Games

Chicago at New York, night.

Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, night.

San Diego at Los Angeles, night.

Los Angeles at San Francisco, night.

Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, night.

Atlanta at Cincinnati, night.

San Francisco at San Diego, night.

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Friday's Games

(continued)